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COTTONSEED HULLS--A PRACTICAL INSULATION FOR THE SOUTH

Cottonseed hulls make a practical and inexpensive building insulating material if they can be used within hauling distance of cottonseed oil mills. The hulls are from 70 to 80 percent as efficient in insulation value as high-grade commercial insulation and help to conserve fuel.

Advantages of using cottonseed hulls for insulation are, that a local material will be used, transportaion is released for war purposes, and a market is created for a product not much in demand, says the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In general it is not economical to insulate the walls of well-built houses in the South, but where walls are poorly built or of metal, wall insulations may prove economical.

The use of insulation in the ceiling not only adds to winter comfort but also reduces summer heat. Tests by the Department and the University of Georgia show that a 4-inch layer of cottonseed hulls in the ceiling of an average southern farmhouse reduces fuel consumption in winter from 20 to 25 percent.

Cottonseed hulls have proved economical and effective for insulating sweetpotato and similar storage. About 3-1/3 pounds of hulls are used per square foot of 4-inch thickness.

Cottonseed hulls may be easily treated at low cost to make them fire retardant. The following treatment has been found effective: Spread the hulls and dry them in the sun for at least 1 day, turning often. On every 100 pounds of hulls, sprinkle a solution consisting of 66 pounds of water and 13 pounds of commercial ammonium sulphate; stir the hulls during and after sprinkling to assure uniform moistening. The hulls must be dried thoroughly before using.

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ADEQUATE NUTRITION MEANS HIGHER PRODUCTION

Inadequate nutrition of animals often leads to nutritional diseases, inefficient use of feeds, high production costs, low production levels, and sabotage of the Nation's feed supplies, ________________________ says.

Adequate nutrition is one way livestock growers may help to attain higher food production.

Intensive feeding for high production is sometimes carried out on the farm in a manner that deprives animals of a proper variety or choice of natural feedstuffs. The adequacy of the ration depends not only on a sufficient quantity but also on the skill of the feeder in selecting suitable feeds of good quality.

Here are some feeding suggestions:

1. Be sure young animals get enough protein. Cattle, sheep, and horses do well on plant proteins, but swine and poultry usually grow faster and produce better if some proteins of animal origin such as milk products, tankage, or fishmeal are fed.
2. Prevent calcium and phosphorus deficiency with supplements containing these minerals, and let animals get direct sunshine for vitamin D. This vitamin can be fed as a supplement if more is needed.
3. Iodized salt is a convenient way to feed iodine.
4. Like iodine, manganese, cobalt, copper, and iron are needed in small quantities in areas where minerals are low in feeds.
5. Vitamins are important in animal nutrition too. A deficiency of vitamin A or carotene may cause blindness, diarrhea, swelling of the legs, convulsions, and death. Feeds rich in this vitamin are fresh, green pasture grass, well-made silage, and well-cured hay, which has retained a good green color and is of the current season's crop.
6. In feeding stored feeds a good plan is to feed additional sources of vitamin A or carotene, because stored corn or other grains, like stored roughages, lose some of their vitamin content while retaining most of their nutritive value.

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FIVE WAYS TO SAVE LABOR, POWER IN GROWING CORN

Five ways of saving labor and power in growing corn have been recommended by engineers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, ______________ says.

The recommendations were made after experiments were carried out for 11 years at Ames, Iowa, by the Department of Agriculture and the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

The five ways:

(1) Overhaul all machines before the working season to eliminate loss of time due to machine failures after work is started. Overhauling should be a hunt for trouble and should include a through inspection of all working parts, cleaning out caked dirt and grease, replacing any parts found to be noticeably worn, and making any needed adjustments to avoid loss of time after the machine is taken to the field.

(2) Use combinations of two machines in tandem where practicable for preparing the seedbed, such as the use of a section of a rotary hoe with the plow for spring plowing. The hoe may be pulled backward to break up clods and level the surface.

(3) Eliminate some customary unnecessary operations in preparing the seedbed. Where corn has been harvested by machine cutting or disking stalks before plowing is unnecessary. The plow does as good or a better job. Single tillage with a tandem-disk harrow and spike-tooth harrow combination just before planting was found sufficient preparation for either fall or spring plowed fields.

(4) Cultivate only as deep and as often as necessary to control weeds. Shallow cultivation was found to be better than deep cultivation. A cultivator equipped with sweeps and disk hillers will kill practically all weeds at each cultivation.

(5) For harvesting corn with a mechanical picker, use large wagons and make wagon hitches and elevator arrangements as convenient as possible. An experiment conducted with a two-row mounted picker and ordinary farm wagons showed that 12.7 percent of the operating time was consumed in changing wagons. With 70-bushel wagons and convenient hitches the time loss was reduced to less than 2 percent.

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HOW TO CONTROL FLIES IN CELERY DISTRICTS

Outbreaks of "dog flies" and houseflies in celery-growing areas are caused by flies breeding in the huge quantities of waste from celery packing plants, ________ ________ says. Prevention consists of crushing and treating the litter at the plant before it is exposed on the dumping grounds, according to entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The dog fly is a menace to the efficiency and morale of civilians and military personnel, and the presence of large numbers of houseflies is a source of concern to public health authorities, since this fly can disseminate such diseases as typhoid and dysentery. The establishment of military bases in the immediate vicinity of some of the celery-growing areas has emphasized the need for effective control measures.

Eggs of dog flies and houseflies deposited on untreated celery waste soon hatch, and the larvae develop into flies in about 2 weeks after the eggs are laid. As many as 2,100 dog flies have been found to emerge from as little as 1 pound of partially dried celery strippings, and over 12,000 adult houseflies were captured from the same amount of material.

During the past 2 years, experimental work by the Department has shown that the waste celery may be crushed by passing it through a roller mill at the washing plant. It should then be treated by allowing it to drop into a vat containing an arsenical insecticide, which renders it immune from fly breeding. Ordinarily, the waste is hauled out in huge quantities in the uncrushed state. The crushing process reduces the volume about 65 percent, and the savings incurred in handling this reduced volume will offset the cost of the insecticide treatment. A circular was recently issued describing the process, and may be obtained upon request from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

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WALNUT TIMBER OWNERS ADVISED TO CHECK PRICES

Farmers with black walnut timber they wish to cut in order to help meet increasing war demands were today advised by County Agent ____ not to cut their timber until they are sure of a market and have checked with his office as to fair prices.

A recent inventory indicates that there are only about 900 million board feet of standing black walnut timber, scattered over farm woodlands, along roadsides, on public lands, etc., throughout the county. While we want to put that timber to any war use for which it is needed, we need to do it orderly and with an eye to best conservation practices, County Agent ____ pointed out.

The War Production Board has indicated that, to date, walnut timber production has been sufficient to meet the Nation's greatly expanded need for important war uses. However, as the war progresses, more walnut trees may be needed.

Farmers who wish to sell their black walnut timber should consult their county agent or forestry specialists, or Forest Service representative who will have information on stumpage and log prices. Some of the prices that have been quoted recently for walnut timber are below the 1941 Census average selling price.

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FARM SHORTS

Meeting 1943 poultry goal means 10 percent more chicks on every farm.

Start chicks early, get good stock--pullorum tested if possible.

In producing chicks in 1943 remember: Don't overcrowd--if you don't reduce chicks in overcrowded houses, nature will.

All milk must be quality milk now--keep it clean.

Of the 6,096,799 farms in the United States in 1940 only 1,409,685 had tractors. Horses and mules still have an important place.

Save every pig possible. If we could market 80 percent of all the pigs born instead of the 60 percent average, pork production would jump one-third.

Immunize pigs against cholera Huge meat needs will not allow loss from disease outbreaks.

Peanut oil is a war weapon. It is substituted for coconut oil from the Philippines, palm oil from the Dutch East Indies and Malaya, and tung oil from China.

Peanut oil is used in making explosives, antifreeze, medicines, food. Peanut hay is a good source of protein, and the meal left after the oil has been extracted from the nuts makes a high-protein feed for livestock.

Glycerin, used in nitroglycerin, is extracted from peanut oil.

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FARMERS CLEANING UP CATTLE GRUBS

The farmers in the ________________ neighborhood are giving their cattle the third treatment for cattle grubs this season. They have treated their cattle for grubs at monthly intervals on two previous occasions.

The first treatment was made about 2 months ago when the earliest grubs in the backs of their cattle were maturing. A month ago the cattle received the second treatment. At that time, the grubs were at their peak of abundance. Now the farmers in the ________________ neighborhood are treating their cattle again because they are determined not to let any of the grubs get away this season.

According to ______________, additional grubs may appear on the backs of cattle following the third treatment. Therefore, cattle should be carefully examined in about 2 or 3 weeks, and if grubs are still present, the infested animals should be treated again a month after the third treatment. The late grubs have the best chance of producing heel flies because the mild weather to which they are exposed after they leave the backs of the animals so late in the season is all in favor of their survival.

________________ farmers report that their cattle are already showing marked improvement in condition and are producing more milk as a result of killing the grubs regularly. They expect even greater improvement in the coming months because grazing will become better and there will be few heel flies to chase the cattle about and keep them from feeding. A good deal of credit for killing out the grubs in this area goes to ______________ 4-H Club boys and Future Farmers of America. They have been upholding their pledge that they would produce more beef, milk, and good leather and they have done a fine job of helping the Nation in its war effort.

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MOST YOUNG ANIMAL LOSSES PREVENTABLE

Millions of animals will be born on farms this spring. Every young animal lost means less food for the United Nations, says________________. He adds, "The threat against an animal's life is greatest at the time of birth or shortly afterward." He urges livestock owners to be especially watchful at that critical time and to drop any belief that losses of young animals are inevitable. Every death raises the question, "Why did it happen?"

The causes of most early deaths in livestock include accidents, diseases, parasites, digestive troubles, and exposure to cold and dampness. Improved care and hygiene will remove most of the dangers. A little extra warmth at critical times will save many young animals. Home-made electric brooders, in which warmth is supplied merely by a large electric light bulb, have saved a surprisingly large number of young pigs.

Keeping young animals by themselves or with no older stock except their mothers is another practical help in keeping casualties of young livestock low.

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A WORMY PIG NEVER GETS BIG

During the spring months millions of young pigs will be born--but so will millions of their enemies, the worm parasites. "A wormy pig will never get big," says ____________________, adding that the roundworm, or ascarid, is one of the most common and injurious parasites of swine.

To raise pigs that develop quickly and profitably, he urges use of the swine sanitation system. The system involves five principal steps:

Remove all litter from the farrowing pens and then clean them thoroughly with boiling water, soap, and lye.

A few days before a sow's farrowing time, scrub her thoroughly with a brush, using soap and warm water to remove all dirt. Pay especial attention to the udder.

Within 10 days after farrowing, haul (do not drive) the sow and pigs directly to a field previously sown to a forage crop and not subsequently occupied by hogs. Allow no other hogs in this pasture except sows and litters similarly handled.

Provide plenty of shelter and shade and a safe fresh-water supply.

Leave the pigs on clean pasture for at least 4 months, after which danger from roundworms is relatively slight.

The use of this system makes pigs ready for market from 4 to 8 weeks earlier than under dirty hog-lot conditions, and there is an accompanying saving in feed and care. Also, the herd is more uniform in size and practically free of runts.

For the system to be effective, none of these steps can be omitted.

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NEW HIGH QUALITY WANDO PEA IS TOLERANT OF COLD

A new high-quality, cold-tolerant pea adopted in the Southeast has been developed by plant breeders of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Charleston, S. C.

Seed stocks of the new variety, named Wando for the Wando River in South Carolina, have already been distributed to State experiment stations and commercial seed growers.

The Wando pea originated as a cross between Laxton Progress and a hardy Perfection type that showed tolerance to hot weather. It first showed promise in the spring of 1939, when it withstood frosts that killed most of the early peas growing at the U. S. Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory, operated by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with 13 Southeast State experiment stations.

The Wando compares favorably in quality with the best commercial types grown in the South, and has equaled or surpassed older varieties in yields. It promises to be useful for an early shipping pea, for canning, and for freezing.

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PERSIAN CLOVER GRAZING SHOULD BE STARTED EARLY

Persian clover grazing should start early in spring, and even in winter light grazing is possible if good stands can be established early in fall, ____________ says.

______________ says that good grazing practices can increase greatly the benefits from this forage plant in the Southern States, where it is best adapted to the low-lying, heavy, moist soils.

"Persian clover," __________ says, "is an excellent grazing plant. It produces a high-quality, nutritious protein feed from late winter to late spring. It provides grazing from 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than white clover but does not last so long in late spring. The greatest and most rapid growth is made during March, April, and early May, when it has a high carrying capacity, two cows per acre being not uncommon on bottom lands."

The grazing of Persian clover should be started early. Light winter grazing is possible if good stands can be established early in the fall. Heavy grazing is not recommended in late spring, because the rapid removal of most of the top growth when the plants are beginning to bloom kills them before they have a chance to produce seed. However, if they are only lightly grazed during the last 30 days the growth of associated summer grasses may be checked to a pronounced extent, causing a gap in the grazing period from the time when the clover dies until the grass has recovered from crowding. Moderate grazing is desirable, since it shortens this period and the grasses are less adversely affected.

Where soil conditions are favorable to white clover and a mixture of Persian and white clover is seeded, continual close grazing favors a rapid increase of white clover and a corresponding decrease of Persian clover. The spreading of animal droppings in a clover pasture is not recommended, as the ungrazed plants growing around the droppings set an abundance of seed valuable for reseeding. The combination of Persian clover and lespedeza is not recommended, because the Persian clover makes its most rapid growth when the lespedeza is starting and thus crowds out the latter.

Persian clover should be grazed carefully in order to avoid bloat of cattle and sheep. The danger from bloat may be reduced by early and continued grazing, by having a mixture of grass and clover, and by giving the animals free access to strawstacks or haystacks.

A new Farmers' Bulletin, "Persian Clover" (No. 1929), includes information on seeding Persian clover in the fall, on its fertilizer requirements, and on other aspects of its growth for forage, hay, green manure, and seed production. A free copy may be obtained by writing the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

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EXTENSION OF COTTONSEED GRADING SERVICE PLANNED

For the first time, farmers in all cotton-growing sections may in 1943 have the benefits of Government cottonseed grading, ________________________________, ________________________________ says. The Department of Agriculture expects to extend its grading service this year to include New Mexico, Arizona, California, and sections of Texas near El Paso and south of the Colorado River.

The service, supplemented by the weekly market information which the Department of Agriculture supplies on prices of cottonseed and its products, provides cotton growers with the facts from which they can judge whether they are receiving full value for their seed.

Licensed samplers draw seed from each truck as it arrives at the oil mill. Sent to licensed chemists, these samples are analyzed as to their content of moisture, foreign matter, protein, quantity and quality of oil, and are graded according to U. S. standards. Contracting oil mills buy all their seed on the basis of these grades.

Government-supervised grading and the weekly market news service began in 1937 in Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and northern Louisiana. Wartime demand for cottonseed products last year resulted in an accelerated expansion of the grading service despite a shortage of trained personnel. By November 1942 coverage reached from the Virginia coast through Oklahoma and the greater part of Texas. Addition this year of southern Texas and the irrigated sections of the Southwest will extend its availability to all remaining cotton-producing States.

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SKILLFUL SKINNING AND CURING CONSERVES HIDE VALUE FOR LEATHER

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Country hides and skins, which supply about a third of all the raw material used for leather in this country, are among the vital materials needed in the war effort.

Too often the leather-making value of hides skinned on farms and ranges is less than that of packer hides because of mistakes in take-off and in curing and handling the hides. Here are some easy-to-follow suggestions from__________ on how farmers and town butchers in _________ may produce cattle, calf, and lamb skins of better quality and higher price. A hide removed skillfully and well cured is worth 3 to 4 cents a pound more on the market than one handled carelessly

Keep the skinning knife sharp, but use it carefully. Try to leave all the meat and fat on the carcass. On the hide they lower its quality and waste food. Open the hide according to the preferred pattern. Prevent cuts and scores by a slow, steady wrist motion of the knife hand. Keep the hide stretched tight with the left hand while skinning with the right.

Cuts, scores, and stains reduce the good leather that can be cut from the tanned skin and lower the grade and value of the hide on the market. Heavy sole leather -- especially needed by the armed forces and for work shoes of those in essential industries -- comes from the back and rump of cattle hides. Wash all blood, manure, and filth away from the skin to prevent staining. Drain off all surplus water.

By all means, urges _____________, use clean salt for curing, about 1 pound of salt per pound of hide. Spread the hide hair down and be sure the salt reaches all parts of the head, legs, and tail to prevent spoilage.

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SEED IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM OPENS IN FIVE COTTON STATES

Planting under the new cotton improvement planting seed program will begin soon in Tennessee, Florida, Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, says __(Extension Director or Specialist)__, __(Title)__. The program, announced last September by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, will promote growth of a single improved variety of cotton in designated areas where production conditions are uniform.

Cotton growers should receive greater returns by participating, Mr.______ says, because cotton from improved standardized varieties will be better suited to mill needs, and yields per acre will be as large as or larger than yields from nonstandardized varities. In addition, member-growers will receive free help from their State's outstanding cotton farmers and specialists, and payments from the Food Distribution Administration, which is conducting the program.

The FDA will help bear the additional cost of improved seed by paying "key" growers $45 a ton for planting foundation seed and paying other member-growers $22 a ton for planting first-year-increase seed. The $22 a ton will offset most of the added cost to member-growers in producing under the program.

Each State has two committees, one composed of experienced growers and the other of cotton specialists. Dividing the State into not more than eight zones, the committees select the best variety for each zone, determine member-growers' eligibility, and approve all seed before it is planted.

A member-grower is a member of a local association who agrees to plant at least 10 percent of his alloted cotton acreage in approved first-year-increase seed of the variety designated for his zone. A key grower is an approved member-grower who has the facilities for producing and handling pure planting seed. He secures seed from a recognized foundation breeder of the designated variety and produces the first-year-increase seed which other member-growers will plant the following year.

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WOODS MAY ADD TO FARM INCOME

Farm woodland products, both for home use and for sale, may turn loss to profit in the farm income account. At present the mounting interest in fuel wood due to shortage of other fuels makes timber cutting for firewood alone a profitable side line for many farmers, especially if they can make time for the work during their slack seasons.

But many other products may be sold from a farm woodland in addition to fuel wood-- sawlogs, veneer bolts, cross ties, posts, pulpwood, excelsior, mine timbers, shakes, poles, and piling. Some farmers who have had experience in getting out one or more of these products may be missing the full possibilities of their timber stand.

In finding possible new outlets for woodland products and in getting the necessary experience in handling trees and logs, ____________ suggests that owners of woodlands in _________ can probably make good use of a handbook on easy methods of doing jobs in the woods, and the most efficient tools to use. The U.S.Department of Agriculture gives this information in Farmers' Bulletin 1907-F, Equipment and Methods for Harvesting Farm Woodland Products. Illustrations and descriptive matter show such points as the best saws for felling trees and cutting logs; the best way to make the cuts on different types of trees; how to haul logs with least strain; how to grade and scale logs; which woodland products yield the best returns; how to peel bark and with what tools; how to hook up to an automobile engine a home-made buzz-saw unit for cutting fuel wood; how to split "shakes"; how to pile lumber properly for drying; how to control blue stain and checking in logs.

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BETTER BAIT FOR MOLE CRICKETS ALSO CONSERVES ARSENIC POISONS

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Killing two truck crop pests with one poison is the object of a cricket-control recommendation just made by entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The statement, issued by the Agricultural Research Administration, advises vegetable growers in the Southeastern States to use sodium fluosilicate-bran bait for mole crickets instead of the usual arsenical bait. The new bait -- the sodium fluosilicate-bran -- kills both the southern mole cricket and the Puerto Rican mole cricket or changa. Recent investigations revealed that arsenical baits control only the changa.

The bait is prepared by thoroughly mixing 8 pounds of sodium fluosilicate with 100 pounds of wheat bran and adding just enough water to bring the bait to a crumbly consistency. Good results can be obtained with 20 pounds of bait to the acre, scattered lightly over the soil just before the plants are set out or the seed planted. A second application of the same weight may be needed if reinfestation occurs. It works better if the soil is moist and smooth (not cloddy) and if the application is made late in the afternoon. Molasses does not increase the effectiveness of the bait.

The southern and Puerto Rican mole crickets are two different species, but often infest the same fields. They look as much alike as identical twins. But recently the entomologists learned that the southern mole cricket is sensitive to arsenical baits and will stay away from them, and that sodium fluosilicate is a suitable poison for both species.

Sodium fluosilicate is a byproduct in the manufacture of fertilizer and is readily available. It is poisonous to many other insects, but will burn foliage if applied directly. Therefore, bait when being spread on the soil should not be allowed to come in direct contact with young plants. Sodium fluosilicate is recommended in baits for mole cricket control, not only because of its effectiveness but as a means of saving supplies of arsenicals for use on growing plants.

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In sheep states in N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Ind.,
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S.Dak., Okla., Tex., Mont., Ida., Wyo., Colo.,
N.Mex., Nebr., Kans., Md., Va., W.Va., Ky.,
Tenn., Ariz., Utah, Nev., Wash., Oreg., Calif.

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U.S.D.A. OFFERS NEW EXHIBIT ON CONTROL OF NODULAR WORMS

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"Sabotage by Nodular Worms," portable three-panel exhibit just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, makes clear the serious damage caused by this parasite. The center panel, 22 by 28 inches, illustrates the unthrifty appearance of a sheep infested with nodular worms. Such an animal, side panels show, costs more to keep and produces less meat, less wool, and poorer pelts than a healthy sheep.

The exhibit, advising the control of injurious parasites in general, stresses the damage which this parasite causes to sheep intestines, which are the main source of surgical sutures, now urgently needed. An accompanying placard gives directions for freeing sheep from the parasite, by treating with the chemical, phenothiazine.

The exhibit is attractively printed in colors and is designed for display in the offices of county agents, banks, public buildings, and other places where it may be seen by sheep owners. Distribution is being made through State agricultural extension services.

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GROWERS MAY USE BORAX TO PREVENT SWEETPOTATO ROT

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Borax is a cheap and effective substitute for both the chemicals, now scarce, that have been recommended for preventing black rot disease of sweetpotatoes, says ____________________, in advising farmers to safeguard this important Food for Freedom crop.

In treating hotbeds intended for production of sweetpotato sprouts, a solution of 6 pounds of borax in 30 gallons of water may be used in place of the standard formaldehyde disinfectant (1 pint to 30 gallons of water). If there has been trouble with black rot in a previous crop, the soil and spent manure should be removed from the inside of the frame, and all sweetpotato fragments and other waste material near the frame should be removed and burned. Then the frame should be sprinkled thoroughly with the borax solution, as recommended in a War Information Leaflet (AWI-27) issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The new soil for the bed should be taken from a field never planted to sweetpotatoes.

A borax solution of the same strength (6 pounds to 30 gallons) may also be substituted for the corrosive sublimate solution (1 ounce in 8 gallons) previously recommended for sterilizing the seed sweetpotatoes selected for bedding. Immersion in the borax solution for 10 minutes disinfects the seed, which should be bedded immediately without rinsing. Seed should be selected carefully and all bruised, injured, or decayed seed should be discarded.

The black rot fungus does not attack or live on other plants, so rotation keeps clean sprouts clean. Sweetpotatoes are safe from black rot in the field after 3 or 4 years of cropping to other plants. The black rot disease is widespread and no immune variety of sweetpotato is known. It is destructive both in the field and in storage.

The losses caused by black rot were heavy formerly - about 23 percent of the crop in 1920--but declined sharply when growers generally adopted the sanitation program of treating hotbeds with formaldehyde and the seed with corrosive sublimate. In recent years losses have again increased because of laxness in taking the simple precautions. Because of the value of the sweetpotato crop as a wartime food, ______(name)______ urges thorough protection both as profitable farming practice and a patriotic contribution toward maximum food production.

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STRAY DOGS REDUCE LIVESTOCK SUPPLY

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Serious losses to the Nation's food supply from livestock are being caused by roving stray dogs -- many of them ownerless -- reports to the U.S. Department of Agriculture show. Losses from animals killed or injured, while not large in proportion to the total meat supply, are nevertheless too serious to be afforded, and are particularly heavy on the individual farmers affected.

Deaths and injuries are greatest among sheep and lambs, but dogs also attack and annoy other livestock and poultry. In some localities dogs cause losses in turkey flocks. A survey of State laws shows that, with few exceptions, they allow anyone to kill a dog caught in the act of chasing, killing, or wounding sheep or other livestock on land not owned by the dog's owner.

Strict enforcement of dog licensing and other laws and regulations not only curbs dogs that interfere with food production but also protects well-behaved dogs.

Recent laws in many of the States provide for compensating owners for losses caused by dogs by payments from a dog-tax fund. Under war conditions, with attending food scarcity, prevention of the loss of livestock is more important than recovery of financial loss. Roving dogs also may spread rabies.

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FERTILIZING PEANUT PLANTINGS ADVOCATED IN COTTON ROTATION

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Fertilize peanuts to improve cotton, is the advice given by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to cotton farmers who are supplementing wartime oil supplies by growing more peanuts in their cotton, peanut, legume rotations.

According to studies made by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering in cooperation with the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, growers can improve their cotton yields by fertilizing the soil before planting the peanuts. In the northeastern cotton-peanut belt fertilizing peanuts with 50 pounds of potash and 400 pounds of dolomitic limestone per acre is suggested. In the more southern belt the use of commercial fertilizers containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash is recommended.

Lower cotton yields are predicted if increased plantings of peanuts are not accompanied by fertilizers, and these effects cannot be fully offset by applying fertilizers when the cotton is planted.

Potash used in the North Carolina experiments did not increase the yield of peanuts on all soils, but it did keep potassium available in the soil for larger cotton yields 2 years later. Dolomitic limestone reduced the acidity of the soil and gave a slightly higher magnesium content -- both factors favorable to cotton -- and also improved the peanut yield in many instances.

Emphasizing the importance of legumes in wartime, the experimenters call special attention to farm programs that include the use of winter cover crops. Winter as well as summer legumes, they found, when plowed under in the cotton, peanut, legume rotation, resulted in maintaining cash-crop yields with less nitrogen, which is now required for war purposes.

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RANGE RESEEDING CAN INCREASE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

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Range reseeding can be used to increase greatly the forage production on thousands of acres of depleted range land, the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Today several million acres of range land are yielding only a small fraction of the forage they should produce. If reseeded many of these lands could be brought back quickly. Tests of inexpensive methods have shown that in Montana reseeding has doubled or quadrupled forage production in 2 to 4 years.

Many range lands may be successfully seeded this spring, says the Forest Service. Even though fall is normally the best time for range reseeding, in Montana and many other portions of the West moisture conditions now are unusually favorable. Reseedings this spring will begin to show effects by the spring of 1944.

To safeguard against costly mistakes, the Forest Service says, and to insure successful and early results, certain rules should be followed. The Forest Service has just published a new Farmers' Bulletin which indicates where reseeding is likely to succeed, best species to use on various sites, type of implements to use in seeding, depths to sow, and the best time of the year to reseed. Prepared specifically for Montana, the advice may also apply in the western parts of North and South Dakota, and in northern Wyoming.

Crested wheatgrass, yellow sweetclover, and smooth brome are important for reseeding. Although smooth brome is more difficult to establish than crested wheatgrass, once a stand is obtained, it endures drought and low temperatures remarkably well. Other adapted species for reseeding depleted mountain, foothill, or intermountain-valley range lands are tall oatgrass, mountain brome, orchard grass, Indian ricegrass, Canada bluegrass, and timothy. A mixture is often preferable to a pure stand, as no single species possesses all the qualities of an ideal range-forage plant, and mixtures are likely to produce more of palatable forage.

Seeding range lands may cost from 54 cents to $1.35 per acre, depending on methods used. These costs do not include weed clearing -- occasionally required-- nor fencing.

The new Farmers' Bulletin No. 1924, Reseeding to Increase the Yield of Montana Range Lands, was prepared by L.R. Short, assistant range examiner of the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. Free copies are available from the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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ROAD CREWS AID FUEL WOOD SUPPLIES

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Connecticut has a plan to help solve the problem of increasing the supplies of fuel wood in spite of labor shortages. It might be feasible in other areas. Fuel wood should be cut early if supplies are to be adequate for next winter.

In Connecticut the State highway department crews that trim trees, cut grass, and keep roadsides in good condition during the summer months are now cutting cordwood on the State forests, as well as on private land and water company land. Their work is interrupted only to help sand icy roads, remove snow, and clear up debris after ice storms.

Twelve crews -- about 85 men -- are at work and have cut from 50 to 60 cords of wood a day. Production is expected to increase as the men become more experienced.

State forest rangers and farm foresters mark the trees for cutting in such a way that the forest will be improved rather than damaged, as part of thinning or stand-improvement operations. Dead and diseased trees, crooked trees, and "limby" trees that obstruct young growth are removed for fuel wood.

Connecticut foresters report plenty of cull wood for cutting, without damage to growing timber stands. Scarcity of labor has been the greatest drawback.

Fuel wood cut early has time to season. Well-seasoned wood not only burns better than green wood, but it also deposits less creosote in chimneys.

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FARM SHORTS

Every time a Southern farmer plows under 2 or 3 acres of winter legumes in the spring, says Dr. O.S. Aamodt of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, he will add to the earth's nitrogen supply just about what a 16-inch gun uses every time it is fired.

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In setting out a fruit tree, give it a good chance by dividing the soil from the planting hole, topsoil in one pile and subsoil in another. When the tree is in place, cover the roots with the fertile topsoil, and fill the hole with subsoil. Or scatter the subsoil, and fill the hole with topsoil from nearby.

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Of the 18 million acres of irrigated lands in the 11 Western States, about 3 million acres have drainage systems also, and it is estimated that about another million acres would benefit from drainage. More than 3 million acres are irrigated wholly or partly from pumped wells, and these wells make other drainage work unnecessary on a considerable acreage.

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Whether a farmer grows truck for a local market, for a nearby cannery, or to ship, he must plant to fit his outlet and should plan his planting to fit the prospects for labor when the crop will be ready to move. Some ways to reduce peak needs for labor are: Planting crops that do not mature together; planting early and late varieties of the same crop; spreading planting dates. Any of these devices extends the harvest period.

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CONTROL OF PHONY DISEASE OF PEACHES AIDS FOOD PROGRAM

- - -

Fresh, dried, and canned peaches will be more readily available to the armed forces and home folks, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reports, because of the relentless war against the destructive phony disease. Peach orchards in 6 States as well as those in 120 counties in 8 other States, have been freed of this virus disease.

The phony disease dwarfs trees and causes them to produce unmarketable fruit. Because of the dwarfing, affected trees were first called "pony" trees, when the malady was first noted in Georgia orchards about 50 years ago. The disease has been known to occur in 17 Southeastern States, from the Gulf Coast to Maryland and Pennsylvania, and from Texas to the Atlantic. Losses have been most severe in Alabama and Georgia, with less damage in the neighboring States to the north and west.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Agricultural Research Administration, in cooperation with State plant pest control officials and growers, has persistently and successfully battled against the disease by searching out and destroying infected trees. In recent years, the combined efforts of these agencies and orchardmen have prevented its spread to noninfected areas by annual inspection of peach nurseries.

The disease is apparently spread locally from tree to tree by insects, and may be carried long distances in infected nursery trees. States in which the disease occurs have prohibited the sale or shipment of peach nursery trees unless found free of the malady. The only known method of combating the disease is to inspect orchards and nurseries and uproot and destroy infected trees.

Growers in areas concerned are urged to continue to cooperate with Department and State inspectors in finding and eliminating phony-infected trees in order that more peach products may be available for the armed forces and for civilian needs.

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SHORTS - FOOD FOR GROWTH

Uncle Sam wants school boys and girls to help him make this country strong. He wants growing youngsters to eat the right food to grow tall and sturdy, with a bright mind and a healthy body.

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The cow is the best tooth builder for growing boys and girls. Milk contains more calcium than any other food. Calcium is the stuff that helps make strong teeth and bones.

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Growing children---and adults, too---should eat white potatoes or sweetpotatoes at one meal each day. But if a meal includes a good helping of dried beans or peas, potatoes are not needed at that meal.

# # #

The building foods are meat, poultry, fish, eggs, milk, cheese, and dried beans and peas. Growing youngsters need one or more of these every day.

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Remember it is the lean and not the fat of meat that builds muscles.

# # #

Some of the energy food eaten each day should be cereal or bread made of the whole grain. Whole-grain cereal and flour contain the bran layers and the heart of the kernel, which have been lost from refined cereals and plain white flour.

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"Enriched" bread and flour contain vitamins and minerals which ordinary white bread and flour do not have, but the taste is the same.

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FARM SHORTS

The March Survey of the production intentions of turkey growers reporting to the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate at least 12 percent more turkey poults than last year. If these intentions materialize it would mean a 1943 crop of about 37 million birds--by far the largest ever produced.

Most of the expected expansion of turkey flocks this season is reported from the smaller flocks---those with less than 100 birds in 1942, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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Thomas Jefferson, Livestock Farmer

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Besides writing the Declaration of Independence and serving as third President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, who was born on April 13, 1743 -- just two centuries ago -- was also a promoter of good livestock breeding.

About a year after finishing his second term as president, he wrote a letter to President James Madison, proposing a plan for distributing Merino sheep and for conducting purebred-sire demonstrations with the rams. Jefferson also proposed a system of priorities, pioneering in this method of dividing limited supplies among many needs.

Referring to some Merino sheep that he and President Madison had acquired, Jefferson said in part, writing from his home, Monticello, in Virginia: "No sentiment is more acknowledged in the family of agriculturists than that the few who can afford it should . . . give benefits freely to the many of more restricted circumstances. . . I will throw out a first idea. Give all the full-blooded (Merino) males we can raise to the different counties of our State, one to each, as fast as we can furnish them. And as there must be some rule of priority for the distribution, let us begin with our own counties, which are contiguous and nearly central to the State, and proceed, circle after circle, till we have given a ram to every county. . . . We shall retain ourselves all the full-blooded ewes, that they may enable us the sooner to furnish a male to every county. When all shall have been provided with rams, we may, in a year or two more, be in condition to give an ewe also to every county, if it be thought necessary. . . . Our whole State may thus, from this small stock, so dispersed, be filled in a very few years with this valuable race."

Jefferson proposed also a supplementary plan for the sale of certain additional animals and their wool to help finance the undertaking. Whether from the stimulus of his plan or because of the State's natural resources, it is noteworthy that Virginia has been for many years and is now one of the leading sheep and wool producing States of the eastern seaboard. Jefferson's two hundredth birthday thus marks his influence as a farsighted agriculturist as well as a patriot and statesman.

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FARM SHORTS

To Fix the Chicks

"Warmth and feed are what chicks need," rhymes H.L. Shrader, extension poultry specialist of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and adds, "Feed something green, and keep them clean."

Some farms, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out, are so small that operators cannot afford to own binders, combines, tractors, or even two-horse equipment, and their incomes are so low that they cannot afford custom work. In many areas, greater efficiency for labor on small farms is being obtained through exchange of the small farmers' labor for the use of machinery from other farms. This procedure offers good returns to the farmers involved. It is particularly suited to the needs of areas where there are large farms with adequate machinery that need labor, near to small farms that need machinery but have excess labor. Fair wage rates and rates for machinery services should be established to expedite such exchanges.

Easy to store and ship, dry beans are rich in the protein and energy needed by fighting men. The same is true of dry peas. Because they are so well suited to wartime food needs, 1943 goals for dry beans were increased in January to 3,300,000 acres, which is 55 percent more than the 2,135,000 acres planted in 1942. And goals for dry peas were raised to 725,000 acres--a 45 percent increase from last year's 501,000 acres planted

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The best hybrid sweet corns are fully as superior in the garden as the hybrid field corns are in the field.

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USDA PUBLICATION LISTS WARTIME SUBSTITUTES FOR SCARCE MATERIALS

Common sense and man's native ingenuity have helped to provide substitutes for many articles and materials scarce during wartime, but in finding substitutes for drug, chemicals, and similar substances needed on the farm some technical assistance is required.

To supply this need, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a publication designated AWI-15, "Substitutes for Scarce Materials." It names suggested substances that may be used for disinfectants, livestock medicines, fungicides, fertilizers, and insecticides. Although not a complete list of agricultural materials, it contains, nevertheless, in classified form the names and uses of scores of chemicals and other substances beneficial in livestock and plant production. The materials needed for the control of insects affecting plants, animals, and man are listed in particular detail, this portion of the leaflet constituting 12 of its 16 pages. The publication also points out that veterinarians, through priorities granted them, are able to obtain certain supplies not readily available to the public.

The publication frankly states that, in some cases, there are either no substitutes or none that are entirely satisfactory, but it suggests the best thing to do under the circumstances. The leaflet was issued primarily to supplement Department of Agriculture literature issued before wartime scarcities developed. The new publication is available on request to the U.S. Department in Washington.

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CABBAGE WORM CONTROL IN WARTIME

Cabbage growers and home gardeners who include this crop in the Victory Garden will be able to keep down the destructive caterpillars or worms this year, U. S. Department of Agriculture advises, even though insecticides containing rotenone, commonly used against these pests, will not be available for use on cabbage, and pyrethrum is also scarce. Protection is important because an increased production of cabbage is needed during 1943.

Entomologists of the Department's Agricultural Research Administration say that calcium arsenate, paris green, cryolite, or barium fluosilicate, in the form of a dust or a spray, can be used against the caterpillars before the heads of cabbage begin to form, or poison baits can be used.

Instructions for using the different insecticides are as follows:

In the dust form, calcium arsenate should be applied undiluted; paris green diluted with 9 parts, by weight, of hydrated lime; cryolite diluted with equal parts of talc; and barium fluosilicate diluted at the rate of 3 parts to 1 of talc.

In the spray form, calcium arsenate, cryolite, and barium fluosilicate should be used at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds, and paris green at the rate of ½ pound, to 50 gallons of water.

When climbing cutworms and the corn earworm are numerous on cabbage at this early stage, they may be controlled by applying a bait containing 1 part of cryolite and 9 parts of corn meal, by weight, sprinkled into the buds of the plants. None of these materials should be used on cabbage after the heads begin to form, usually about 30 days before harvesting begins, unless it is known that stripping off the "wrapper" leaves will remove any harmful residue.

"After the heads begin to form," say the entomologists, "dust mixtures or sprays containing pyrethrum will ordinarily control the principal cabbage caterpillars. For this purpose the dust mixtures should contain at least 0.2 percent of total pyrethrins. If a simple mixture of ground pyrethrum flowers and an inert diluent is used, it should contain 0.3 percent of total pyrethrins."

Sprays should contain approximately 1 ounce of freshly ground pyrethrum flowers to each gallon of water, or pyrethrum extracts may be used for this purpose, diluted according to the manufacturer's directions for each particular brand. In instances where the cabbage is attacked by large numbers of caterpillars of the diamondback moth, add nicotine to the pyrethrum dust mixtures or sprays.

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FORAGE CROPS URGED TO HELP FEED NATION'S LIVESTOCK LEGIONS

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Forage crops for use both as temporary pastures and for harvesting are good insurance against an increased need of livestock feed this year, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

In a special report recently sent to the chairmen of War Boards, Department officials stated that although the number of animals on farms is at an all-time high level, pasture acreage has not kept pace with the stock to be fed. In some Corn Belt States, the amount of pasture available per pasture-consuming animal unit is from 13 to 20 percent below the 1941 level. Grain surpluses are diminishing rapidly, the report says also, and it is likely to be more difficult to obtain supplementary feeds for livestock on pasture, range, or in feed lot.

Temporary pastures and hay crops can contribute toward maximum production of livestock and their products in four principal ways by (1) maintaining adequate nutrition during the entire pasture season; (2) providing roughage for additional livestock; (3) furnishing additional protein economically; and (4) increasing reserves of feed against possible drought. In addition, every ton of home-grown forage helps to reduce the transportation load on a system already overburdened by war requirements. The supply of seed for emergency forage crops is, in general, sufficient for substantially increased acreages.

Many crops seeded to provide forage lend themselves to harvesting for winte feed if the growth proves to be more than is needed for pasture. Depending on the kind of forage, the crop may be used as silage or dry forage.

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April 19, 1943

SUGGESTIONS FOR INCREASING SMALL-SAWMILL OUTPUT

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Small sawmills can play a vital part in meeting wartime lumber demands, __________ said today. There are evidences, however, that many small mills, instead of expanding, are contracting production.

Part of the difficulty is caused by a growing shortage of equipment. Another factor is the shift from normal local markets to meet nonlocal, special Government demands. These demands are enormous for lumber--that to a large extent must come from smallmills -- for Army trucks, beds and cots, boats and ships, war buildings, and housing.

To help small-mill operators stretch available labor and equipment for more efficient production, the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture has issued a guide to operating small sawmills in wartime. Among numerous suggestions given are--

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Save trucks and tires by putting the mill close to the timber. A thousand board feet of logs is three times as heavy to haul, and green lumber nearly twice as heavy as dry lumber.

Use the trucks for the longer hauls on good roads, and for use in the woods substitute wagons, scoots, or bummers for trucks. Tires wear out on rough-woods roads three times as fast as on good roads. Move full loads rather than undercapacity loads.

Cut trees, not saplings. A crew that can log and mill 1,000 board feet an hour from 20-inch trees can produce only about 500 feet an hour from tree of 8-inch diameter.

Cut long logs whenever possible. An estimated 10 to 15 percent increase in production can be achieved by cutting 16-footers rather than 12-footers.

Operators whose previous market outlets have been upset are advised to establish contact with new outlets through known lumber-buying agencies or through State extension or State forestry departments.

The publication gives practical information on logging, milling, special labor savers, lay-outs for mills and sheds, small mill seasoning, and small sawmill accounting, including the computation of income taxes.

Operating Small Sawmills in Wartime (U.S.Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. No.509) was prepared by C. J. Telford of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis. While the supply lasts, small-mill operators may obtain copies from the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Washington, D.C., April 19, 1943

NUMBER OF TRACTORS ON FARMS AT RECORD HIGH

Numbers of tractors and tractor-drawn or mounted machines on farms are at a record high level, according to a report by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The report, prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, emphasizes, however, the necessity for maintaining a large supply of machines and power on farms. Farmers' reliance upon machines is growing as food needs increase. Lack of adequate labor supply, reduction in animal-power on farms, and wearing out of existing machines contribute to present machinery requirements.

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Estimated number of tractors on farms on January 1 was 1,906,000, compared with 1,836,000 on January 1, 1942, and with 1,545,000 on January 1, 1940. Comparable totals were 920,000 in 1930 and 549,000 in 1925. In 1920 there were 246,000 tractors on farms, and in 1910 only 1,000. About 1,700,000 farmers possess tractors and tractor equipment, and about 1,000,000 farmers have no production machinery of their own, This latter group includes sharecroppers, who use machinery from the farms of which their land is a part, and additional farmers who hire the use of machines.

Numbers of horse-drawn machines on farms are now the lowest in years, with a further decline indicated in 1943. Along with the increase in numbers of machines on farms, numbers of horses and mules continued their 20-year decline. These animals totaled 12,270,000 on January 1, 1943, compared with 12,411,000 on the corresponding date in 1942, 13,005,000 in 1940; 15,473,000 in 1935; 17,981,000 in 1930; and 22,386,000 in 1920.

The average age of farm tractors on January 1 was estimated at 6.4 years, with 76 percent of them not more than 10 years old. Some tractor machines, such as moldboard and disk plows, disk harrows, grain binders, and grain drills, are older than the average farm tractors. Others machines such as small combines, mowers, windrow pick-up balers, row-crop cultivators, corn pickers, corn planters, and row-crop binders are newer than farm tractors.

Old machines were most often found in areas where tractors were first adopted extensively. In the northern Great Plains and some of the Mountain States, where crop yields in recent years have been affected by drought, machinery replacements have been below average. In the eastern areas, including the Corn Belt, Cotton Belt, and Oklahoma and Texas, tractor machines are relatively new. In the South, the number of tractor machines is reported small.

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VITAMIN CONTENT OF ANIMAL FEEDSTUFFS TABULATED BY U. S. D. A.

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For livestock feeders who want to know what kind of vitamins and how much of each the various livestock feeds contain, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued an 18-page mimeographed publication listing this information for practically all common livestock feeds -- grains, seeds, mill concentrates, green and dried forages, silages, vegetables, and fruits.

The vitamin content of such sundry feeds as acorns and chestnuts are also listed.

The publication was prepared by N. R. Ellis and L. L. Madsen of the Agricultural Research Administration, and brings together material from a variety of sources.

Wide ranges in the vitamin content of different parts of the same plants are noticeable, as is also the difference between fresh and dried feeds. As an example, the fresh corn plant on the dry basis contains, on the average, 27 milligrams of carotene per pound as compared with 1.8 milligrams for dry corn fodder. For alfalfa the corresponding figures are 118 milligrams for the fresh plant expressed on a dry basis, and 19 for U. S. No. 1 alfalfa hay.

The information was prepared largely in response to inquiries received from feeders, mixed-feed manufacturers, and nutrition specialists. Copies of the publication, A.H.D. No 61, "The Vitamin Content of Animal Feedstuffs," are available on application to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

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GROUND SOYBEAN HAY IN PIG RATIONS SAVES GRAIN FEED, U. S. TESTS SHOW

- - -

On the basis of experiments conducted for 6 years at its Beltsville Research Center, Beltsville, Md., the U. S. Department of Agriculture advises a greater use of ground soybean hay in rations of growing and fattening pigs on farms where this feed is available. The experiments included alfalfa, sericea lespedeza, and Virginia soybean, fed at levels of 5, 10, 15, and 20 percent in a diet containing corn, tankage, linseed meal, and minerals as the other ingredients.

Of the three legumes fed to pigs from time of weaning to a market weight of 225 pounds, the diet containing ground soybean hay stood out as especially valuable. Alfalfa and sericea were next in order.

More rapid gains occurred on the 5 and 10 percent levels than on the others. The experiments were conducted and the results analyzed by N. R. Ellis, J. H. Zeller, and J. X. King of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Administration.

Ground soybean hay showed an unusually high replacement value for concentrate feeds, up to the 10 percent level. In this proportion of the diet, 36.8 pounds of ground soybean hay saved 52.1 pounds of concentrates per 100 pounds of gain, as compared to the feed consumed in check lots.

The results of these tests show that good-quality home-grown legume hays, formerly considered too bulky for hogs, may be used to advantage in the swine ration, thereby reducing the amounts of concentrate feeds needed. Five to 10 percent levels unually gave most economical returns.

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POULTRY FEEDING RESEARCH SHOWS VALUE OF PROPERLY COOKED SOYBEAN MEAL

- - -

New scientific light on poultry feeding practices comes from the U. S. Department of Agriculture at a time when a shortage of animal-protein feedstuffs has caused difficulty among poultrymen in preparing diets that will give maximum production in growth and eggs. The use of properly cooked soybean meal is an especially promising substitute for meat scrap and other protein feeds of animal origin.

Experience and experimentation have both shown, says Dr. Harry W. Titus, poultry nutrition specialist of the Department, that diets containing a small quantity of animal-protein feedstuffs tend to give better results in feeding poultry than diets that contain only vegetable protein. On the other hand, analyses of protein from animal and vegetable sources have failed to disclose any characteristic differences in their content of amino acids, which are the basic nutritive elements of protein.

Why, then, poultrymen and research workers have asked, are diets containing animal proteins better than those that contain only vegetable proteins? Dr. Titus attributes part of the difference to other nutrients, such as minerals and vitamins, in certain ones of which the animal proteins are somewhat richer. Another difference occurs in the physical structure of the two kinds of feedstuffs. In the vegetable feedstuffs, Titus points out, much of the protein is enclosed within walls of cellulose or other indigestible carbohydrate and is not acted upon readily by the digestive enzymes. In animal-protein feedstuffs the comparable structure is all protein.

Recent research has revealed, also, differences in the content of methionine, one of the amino acids. Fish meal and soybean meal--each in its class--are both comparatively rich in this substance. Both are also good sources of choline, a vitamin-like compound required by poultry.

Keys to Feed Substitutions

These scientific findings, Titus points out, are keys to proper substitutions when there are shortages of certain feedstuffs. No one can be rated as indispensable, if another feedstuff or a combination of others can make the same contribution to the diet. When properly compounded, poultry diets containing only vegetable protein have given satisfactory results. But it is a wise precaution in preparing such diets to derive a large share of the total protein from soybean meal that has been properly cooked in the process of manufacture. Tests and experience have shown that this feedstuff is about as satisfactory as meat scrap as a source of protein for chickens.

For the guidance of poultrymen in compounding diets in which the protein is derived entirely or principally from vegetable ingredients, the Department has prepared a mimeographed publication entitled "Wartime Feed Mixtures for Poultry." Copies may be obtained on request to the Poultry Nutrition Laboratory, Beltsville Research Center, Beltsville, Md.

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COTTON LEAF WORM MAKES EARLIEST KNOWN START

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The cotton leaf worm made its appearance in the United States this year, a full 3 weeks earlier than ever before, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Usually found in southern Texas in May, the first one this year was found by entomologists on April 7 near San Benito. Last year the first cotton leaf worms were found on April 14 near Matamoros, Mexico, but the pest was not discovered in the United States until April 30, when it was found at Edinburg, Tex.

The worm does not survive the winter in the United States, but the moths fly in from the Tropics each spring and spread northward as the season advances. Some years it defoliates cotton over large areas and is a pest in all the cotton-growing States except California.

Last year, Government records show, the leaf worm caused the loss of thousands of bales of cotton in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Louisiana. It spread to all the cotton States except California, but in many it arrived too late to do serious damage. In southern Texas it is usually necessary to begin fighting the leaf worm in June or July, but in other parts of the Cotton Belt it usually is not necessary to apply insecticides to control it before August or September.

The leaf worm is easier to control than any of the other important cotton insects. Any of the arsenicals used for the control of crop insects may be used to control it. If any of these insecticides are used to control the boll weevil or bollworm, the leaf worm will be controlled at the same time.

The Department of Agriculture urges the destruction of the early broods of leaf worms in southern Texas as a check to the northward spread of the pest.

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"HER WAR WORK"--NEW U. S. D. A. EXHIBIT

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Calling for an 8-percent increase in egg production during 1943, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has just issued a small 3-panel exhibit summarizing poultry practices that should help attain that goal. Entitled "Her War Work," the center panel shows a hen on a nest, flanked by side panels that tell briefly how to keep hens healthy and laying.

The new exhibit, prepared in attractive colors, is one of a series issued by the Department to encourage the production of essential foods. The center panel measures 22 by 28 inches, which is also the size of the mailing case in which it is packed for distribution to State and county agricultural extension workers. A limited distribution is also being made to other agencies cooperating in the program for increased production of poultry and eggs.

The exhibit is intended for window display, meetings, bank and hotel lobbies, and other public places.

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VICTORY GARDENERS URGED TO AVOID SEED WASTE

Victory gardeners are urged to buy only the amount of seed actually needed for this year's plantings so as to avoid artificial shortages.

A case of unwise buying that recently came to the attention of H. W. Hochbaum, chairman of the Department of Agriculture's Victory Garden Committee, was that of a city back-yard gardener in a large agricultural State who bought such a large quantity of seed that he was asked how many acres he had in his truck farm. According to Hochbaum, the man replied that he was buying seed for both 1943 and 1944.

"Obviously," said Hochbaum, "a seed-buying spree could seriously jeopardize the Victory Garden movement. Although there is every indication of enough seed to take care of the Victory Gardens to be planted this year there won't be enough if overbuying becomes general. We can't afford to waste vegetable seed. Many inexperienced gardeners waste seed by sowing too thickly, and by poor seedbed preparation.

"There is enough seed of most kinds, but Victory gardeners may find an undersupply of some varieties. In that case they should ask the seedsman to substitute some other suitable variety."

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RULES FOR FARM WORKERS

A leaflet with six simple rules for working safely and with a check list for self-examination has been issued by the Extension Service, primarily "for women and girls doing farm work for the first time." Most of the questions, however, apply to men as well as to women, says _________________. The questions, each in several parts, are:

1. Do You Handle Machinery Safely? Read and follow instruction? Stop the machine for all adjustments and repairs? Wear coveralls with no loose parts to catch in the machine? Check the machine for safety before starting?

2. Do You Handle Animals Carefully? Unhitch horses from the machine before making adjustments? Speak quietly to animals when going close to them?

3. Do You Avoid Overexposure? Wear warm, weather-resistant clothing in cold rain or wind? Wear gloves in doing rough work? Protect your nose and throat in dusty jobs, Wear a broad-brimmed hat when the sun is hot, dark glasses when needed, and use a skin lotion if your skin is tender?

4. Do You Use Your Muscles Correctly? Stoop instead of bend for low tasks? Use your knees in lifting and keep your back straight? Move the ladder often instead of stretching?

5. Do You Watch Your Health? Get a medical check-up to be sure you can do heavy work safely? Have a first-aid kit handy? Cleanse slight cuts and scratches and cover with sterile material? Wear well-fitted shoes with low, level heels; wear whole, clean stockings?

6. Do You Eat the Right Food? Eat three well-planned meals each day? Use one-eight to one-fourth teaspoonful of salt to each glass of drinking water when perspiring freely? Eat a midmorning and midafternoon snack when working hours are long and hard?

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RULES FOR FARM WORKERS

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GREATER USE OF SALVAGED CONTAINERS ENCOURAGED

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Re-used fruit and vegetable containers will earn "service stripes" this year for aiding the war effort, says __________, State extension marketing specialist.

Because of the enormous demands for wood, wire, and nails for crating war goods, not enough new containers for farm products can be manufactured. That means, according to __________, that every producer and handler should depend on used containers as much as possible and try to keep all containers in good condition. Failure to use salvaged containers on a wide scale will hamper the marketing of vital foods in time, he warns.

The "service stripes", in the form of red-white-and-blue stickers, will be placed on salvaged containers to encourage their re-use as a war service. The stickers carry the information that "contents are not subject to discount because of container re-use."

Pointing to the successful re-use of egg cases long before the present shortage developed, __________ says that most fruit and vegetable baskets, hampers, crates, boxes, lugs, and cases can be used over and over. Every box or basket saved and re-used releases that much metal and wood to more direct war requirements.

__________ reports that special food industry committees are working now in the principal consuming markets to educate buyers and handlers in the need for salvaging and re-using containers. The committees will stress the fact that the quality or value of farm produce in no way is affected by the use of a second- or third-hand container. Salvaged containers will be collected in the cities largely by dealers, repaired if necessary, and then returned to the producing areas for re-use.

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USDA BULLETIN DESCRIBES SUGAR-BEET BLOCKING

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Progress in reducing "stoop" labor in growing sugar beets, through the development of mechanical means of thinning the stand by "blocking" or "cross-blocking," is helping to maintain domestic sugar production in the face of farm manpower difficulties, the Department of Agriculture reports.

The methods and the equipment for carrying on this labor-saving operation are described in a new Farmers' Bulletin, Sugar-Beet Blocking by Machinery, prepared by S. W. McBirney, agricultural engineer of the Department's Agricultural Research Administration.

The bulletin describes in detail newly developed weeder and cross-blocking knives and their spacing, and makes recommendations for various conditions. It points out that labor savings on some of the research projects ranged from 25 percent upward. Many of these savings were made without loss in yield and in some cases there was even a slight gain in favor of mechanical blocking.

In addition to the cultivators set up for cross blocking, the bulletin describes row blockers for use where cross blockers cannot be used, as on bed-planted beets.

The improvements described in this bulletin, the Department says, come at a time when the scarcity of labor makes them doubly important. Copies of the bulletin (F. B. 1933) may be obtained free by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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WAYS TO CONVERT WHEAT INTO MEAT

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By rounding up tested methods of feeding wheat to livestock in the northern Great Plains, an agricultural advisory council representing the States in that area seeks to bring about the most effective use of existing stocks of wheat that are still large in many localities there. A summary of findings, recently issued, shows that:

For feeding cattle, all the experiment stations of the States concerned agree that wheat should be coarsely ground. Results in Nebraska show that wheat and corn, mixed half and half, are superior to corn alone. Montana tests showed that yearling or older steers can be fed straight wheat, if the feeding is done carefully, but it is safer to include at least 25 percent bulkier feed, such as ground oats or dried beet pulp, when full-feeding. For calves a grain ration consisting of one-half wheat may be used satisfactorily. Calves should not receive straight wheat.

Wheat is a good feed for milk cows, but it should be fed with bulky feeding-stuffs, as suggested for steers. Results of experiments in several States indicate that wheat may constitute up to 30 to 40 percent of the concentrates for dairy cows, but not over 50 percent.

As a feed for hogs according to Kansas results, good-quality wheat requires less protein supplement than shelled corn. Also, ground wheat is more efficient than whole wheat in producing gains. Nebraska experiments indicate that a bushel of coarsely ground wheat, properly supplemented, will produce 15 pounds of pork.

As a feed for sheep, wheat is more palatable when fed whole than when ground, according to results in Nebraska and South Dakota. Nebraska investigators made a detailed study of carcasses of lambs fed whole wheat as compared with those of lambs fed corn. They found little difference in dressing yields, carcass quality, or palatability of the meat.

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WAR NEEDS FOR MORE LEATHER ADD TO DEMANDS FOR TANBARK

Proper curing methods insure good quality of tanbark, for which there is good demand now because of increased wartime requirements for leather, says ______________, extension forest specialist.

A number of tanneries, ________ points out, use domestic tanbark for tanning materials, and some have leaching facilities to handle considerably more chestnut-oak bark, hemlock bark, and other domestic sources of tanning materials than they have been able to obtain. Tanbark production opportunities are of interest to farmers and lumbermen in (State) and other areas of the eastern United States near the tanneries.

Because bark that is moldy or contains excess moisture is inferior, forest pathologists of the Department of Agriculture have paid particular attention to methods for curing the bark in order to prevent deterioration.

Tests of various curing methods have shown that tanbark will cure satisfactorily if placed in a rick soon after peeling or left spread out for a few days before being placed in a rick. Bark ricks, the tests show, should be in open, dry, well-ventilated places.

________ quoted a report by Marvin E. Fowler of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering who has made special studies of tanbark deterioration in Pennsylvania and West Virginia:

"If bark is not too wet it will cure satisfactorily when placed in a rick immediately after peeling, thereby eliminating the labor needed to spread the bark out for drying. Very wet bark, before being placed in ricks, should be spread out until the excess surface moisture has evaporated. Bark ricks should be constructed so as to permit air circulation under the ricks and between the pieces of bark. The rick should be sloped, and large pieces of bark should be placed in shinglelike fashion at the top to shed water."

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CULL POTATOES ARE SOURCES OF LATE BLIGHT

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Farmers who are planting their own potatoes as seed this year and those who have sorted and culled their potatoes before sending them to market should make sure that the culled potatoes are not left as a source of infection for this year's potato fields, says ______________. Piles of cull potatoes are one of the most dangerous sources of the serious potato disease, late blight, according to a report by Reiner Bonde of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station and E. S. Schultz of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who have investigated the disease in Maine.

Contrary to popular belief, late blight is not likely to develop to a serious degree from the planting of blighted tubers. These usually decay in the field and do not produce infected tops, from which the spores of the disease spread. But piles of culled potatoes are likely to sprout and develop a dense top growth on which the blight fungus thrives and from which it spreads to nearby plantings, often before the grower starts spraying.

Cull piles are also likely to harbor potato insects -- particularly the Colorado potato beetle -- and virus diseases are likely to develop in the sprouts from the culled potatoes ready for spread to the fields by the aphids and other insects that carry these diseases.

Some growers have been aware of the danger from cull piles and have tried various methods of control, including the use of chemicals and oils, and also covering the piles with straw and then burning the straw. Bonde and Schultz say it is far better to prevent the hazard by boiling or burning the cull tubers or by feeding them to livestock. "Not to set the house on fire," they comment, "is better than to start the fire and then devise means to put it out."

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FIGHTING PEANUT DISEASES

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The peanut crop has more enemies and more active ones than the growers used to think it has. As this is a big peanut-planting year, the Department of Agriculture calls attention to ways and means of fighting leafspot diseases and leafhoppers, the most active enemies in the growing season. In a bulletin, Peanut Growing, the Department says that:

Early July is the time for the first dusting or spraying in most areas, and copper-sulfur dusts are said to be a little more effective, though a third more expensive, than straight dusting sulfur. But sulfur is plentiful now, and copper is needed for war purposes. Whether spraying or dusting equipment is used will depend in many cases on which is used on other crops on the farm. When spraying is the method, bordeaux mixture is used. If new equipment must be bought, dusters are likely to be less expensive and easier to get. The 325-mesh sulfur dust has been used profitably. After the first dusting or spraying against leaf spots there should be two more applications at 10-day or 2-week intervals. If rain washes off the dust or spray within 24 hours of application a new one must be made at once.

For dusting, 15 pounds per acre of the 325-mesh sulfur will do for the first and 20 pounds each for the later applications if the duster is properly adjusted. From 60 to 70 gallons of bordeaux spray per acre is right for the first spraying and 100 gallons for the others. The increase in either case, of course, is because the plants are bigger.

The bulletin by W.R. Beattie and J.H. Beattie of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, mentions another peanut disease, southern root rot. The only known direct control is long rotations using crops less susceptible to it. A copy of the bulletin, F.B. 1656, may be obtained free from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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OVERSTOCKING PASTURES INVITES CATTLE LOSSES FROM LUNGWORMS

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Overstocking pastures tends to increase death losses and injuries caused by internal parasites, particularly cattle lungworms, specialists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture warn, adding that calves and other young cattle are more likely to acquire lungworm infestations than older animals. Rotation of pastures also is a valuable preventive against lungworms and should be practiced as fully as space and forage permit.

The Department's caution against overstocking pastures is prompted by the present large numbers of cattle being raised to meet wartime food needs. Officials point out that excessive overstocking may actually result in reduced meat and milk production, as the injurious diseases and parasites spread rapidly among animals kept under crowded conditions.

Lungworm disease is caused by white, threadlike roundworms 2 or 3 inches long that inhabit chiefly the medium and small-sized air passages of the lungs. The parasites irritate the air passages, causing inflammation and a catarrhal condition. Heavy infections tend to cause shallow open-mouth breathing with the tongue protruding. Death may result from exhaustion or suffocation.

Lungworms are widespread among cattle, but their prevalence varies considerably, depending on the age of cattle and the drainage of pastures. Severe cases of infection are most common in cattle under 18 months of age. Permanent pastures that are low-lying and wet are a common source of infection. However, calves on well-drained pastures may become infected if they associate with cattle that harbor lungworms.

Patasitologists of the Department advise that affected cattle be separated from the herd until they no longer show symptoms. This may take some time, since the parasites may live in the lungs from 1 to 4 months. Lungworm disease is best treated by moving affected animals to clean, sanitary quarters and supplying liberal quantities of nutritious feed. Various drugs have been given internally, administered by inhalation, or injected into the windpipe, for the removal of lungworms, but none have shown enough practical effectiveness to warrant their use.

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TURKEY RANGE SHELTERS SAVE BIRDS AND FEED

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Range shelters for growing turkeys protect them against the weather, marauding animals, and to some extent from thieves, says the U.S. Department of Agriculture. By providing protection for their birds, turkey growers can make a two-way saving -- the turkeys themselves and the feed they have consumed.

Whenever a turkey dies, there is a loss of a substantial quantity of feed, including protein feed, which is now more difficult to obtain than in normal times. A 10-week-old turkey weighing 4 pounds usually has eaten about 9 pounds of feed; a bird 18 weeks old and weighing 12 pounds represents about 33 pounds of feed; and a turkey 30 weeks old and ready for market weighs about 20 pounds and has eaten about 85 pounds of feed. All these quantities of feed are in addition to what the turkeys get by foraging.

To help conserve investments of this kind, the Department's engineers have designed several shelters that are both substantial and inexpensive. Some of the structures are readily portable; other heavier ones are intended for only occasional moving. They are adapted to the needs of flocks of various sizes, and all of them have proved satisfactory in actual use.

The plans include detailed drawings for the construction of feeders and roosts and the arrangement of yards. The general design of the shelters calls for tight roofs, with wire netting or slats on one or more sides, depending on the climate. The capacity of each shelter is readily calculated from the roosting space by allowing 10 to 18 inches per bird, depending on their size. The shelters are described and illustrated in Circular A.H.D. No. 48, "Plans for Turkey Range Shelters," available from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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DISCOVER WAYS OF SUBSTITUTING FOR DRIED SKIM MILK IN CHICKEN FEED

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Success in developing several feed mixtures that are satisfactory substitutes for dried skim milk in the diet of growing chickens is reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The use of at least a small quantity of milk byproducts -- generally dried skim milk and dried buttermilk -- has long been standard practice in compounding diets for broilers and breeding stock. But recent high costs of milk byproducts and their impending scarcity caused John C. Hammond and Harry W. Titus, poultry nutrition specialists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to survey the field of possible substitutes.

Their investigations failed to disclose any satisfactory single feed, but several mixtures of feeds gave excellent results. When substituted for dried skim milk in a diet consisting chiefly of ground oats and dried skim milk, mixtures containing fish meal and dried whey were even superior to the dried milk. The same was true of a mixture containing fish meal and the residue of butyl alcohol fermentation. Other satisfactory mixtures included the use of alfalfa leaf meal, dried whey, peanut meal, and meat scrap.

A typical all-mash chick-growing diet, among a number developed, has the following composition, all figures being percentages: Ground wheat, 10; ground barley, milo, or hegari, 54; soybean meal, 15; cottonseed, corn gluten, peanut, or soybean meal, 5; meat scrap, 1; dried whey, 6; alfalfa meal, 6; steamed bonemeal, 1; ground limestone or oystershell, 1; manganized salt, 1; plus 0.1 percent of vitamin-A-and-D feeding oil, if the chickens do not have access to direct sunlight.

The experiments involved 640 Rhode Island Red chickens which received 2 different basal diets in which various substitutions for skim milk were tried. Both diets contained sufficient amounts of minerals and vitamins for proper growth and health. The research involved technical studies of feed utilization to 6 and 10 weeks of age, and records of mortality to 10 weeks of age. The only serious difficulty encountered was the fluid condition of the droppings in some of the experimental lots, resulting in wet litter, but this was encountered only when an excessively high level of dried skim milk or substitute was included in the diet.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
in All States
(illustrated)

United States Department of Agriculture

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JUN 10 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BALE TIE STRAIGHTENER CAN SAVE NEEDED METAL

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Wire bale ties may be put in condition for re-use, thus saving scarce material, with a simple mechanism designed by an engineer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This straightener can be made with simple tools in any farm shop, from materials usually on hand.

The accompanying drawing, prepared in the Agricultural Research Administration by L. G. Schoenleber, who designed the device, is intended merely as a guide, since in using waste lumber dimensions must be changed in accordance with the size of available pieces. In any case, they should not be much lighter than the dimensions shown.

The approximate materials needed are: One 2- by 4-inch wood piece 11 feet long, one 2- by 4-inch wood piece 3 feet long, two 40D nails, two 2 D nails, one 3/8 inch flat washer, and one pair of pliers (preferably locking type).

The device consists essentially in an 11-foot base of "two by four", with a projecting 40 D nail in the top near one end, and a series of notches on top at the other end into which a handle or lever can be set to work with a hinge motion. The loop end of the bale tie is placed over the sloping nail and the smooth end of the tie is put through the hole in the lever and gripped by a pair of pliers. A flat washer over the hole at the back of the lever resists the pressure of the pliers. The lever is cut out at the bottom and one of the 40 D nails is driven through to serve as a spindle to fit into the slots. Care is necessary not to split the handle with the nails. The slot selected in each instance will depend on length of the wire to be straightened. The nail is placed nearer to the wire side of the handle than to the back so that the side taking the strain will be stronger than if the nail were in the middle.

When the wire is in position -- looped over the nail at one end and held by pliers at the other -- pulling the lever back takes out the kinks. The washer, used to prevent damage to the lever, is held in position with the two small nails.

For stability and convenience the base may be nailed to a bench, to floor or wall brackets, or clamped in a vise. Another way is to nail a 3-foot length of "two by four" flatwise at either end of the bottom of the base. Also a vise may be bolted to one end of the base for holding the straight end of the wire, and, in that case, a 1/4-inch hook bolt may be used in the pull lever to take the loop end of the wire. This method is desirable when a pair of sharp-pawed pliers is not available.

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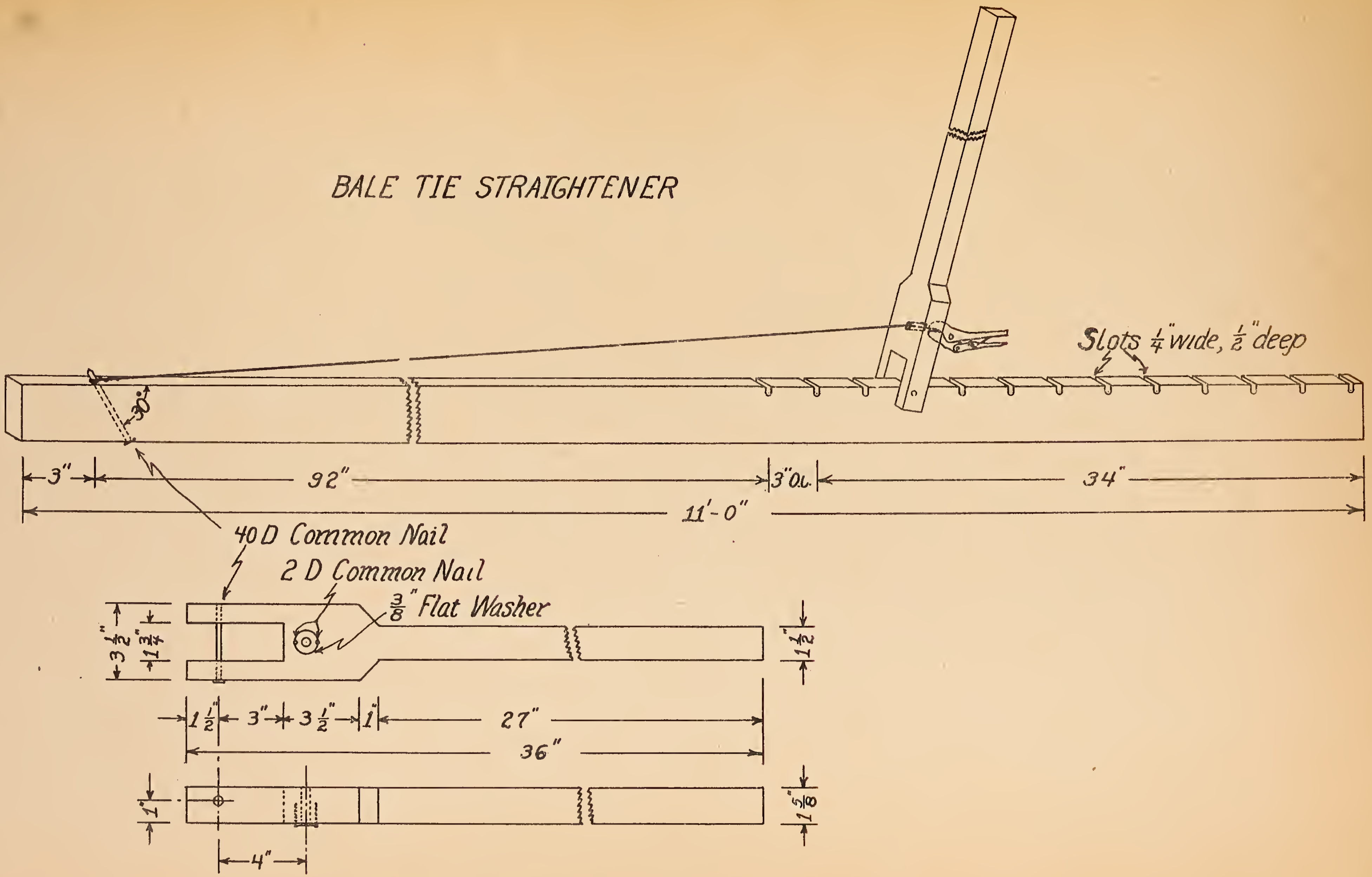
BALE TIE STRAIGHTENER



By LGS.

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VENTILATION REDUCES DAMPNESS UNDER BUILDINGS

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Plenty of ventilation under buildings will help to protect floors and other wooden parts near the ground from decay fungi, says _______________. Ventilators in foundation walls usually are kept closed in winter for fuel economy, but should be open in warm weather.

Forest pathologists in the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Administration have had many questions about wood decay in houses recently because of the numbers of frame houses put up for war workers, as well as other frame structures built with wooden floors near the ground.

In summing up what can be done about these damaging fungi, the pathologists emphasize that fungi grow only when the wood is highly moist. The first essential, they say, is to see that no wood is actually in contact with the soil. But for entire safety from such organisms of decay where the soil is moist, there should be openings in the foundation wall, or skirting, through which the moist air can move out.

Relatively small openings are sufficient if placed so there will be no dead air pockets. One-half square foot of opening is enough for each 100 square feet of building area, plus one-half square foot for each 25 linear feet of outside wall. A simple rule which, however, calls for a somewhat larger ventilator area is 2 square feet of ventilator opening for every 25 linear feet of outside wall.

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GOOD MANAGEMENT IS BEST COCCIDIOSIS PREVENTIVE

Good management and sanitation will prevent serious loss of calves from bovine coccidiosis, the intestinal malaria which needlessly kills many of the fine young replacements needed for dairy herds, the Department of Agriculture advises.

A calf that escapes infection from the intestinal parasites known as coccidia is the exception rather than the rule. A recent survey made by the Regional Animal Disease Research Laboratory, Auburn, Ala., indicated that about 80 percent of young calves harbor coccidia in varying numbers. The symptoms, in severe cases, are anemia, weakness, and bloody scours. Death commonly occurs within a week after an acute attack. Even if a calf survives the disease, its growth may be retarded.

The first precaution emphasized by Department parasitologists is not to put young calves with older ones in close confinement. The surest way to prevent coccidiosis is the isolation of calves in individual box stalls. In addition, manure and contaminated bedding should be removed daily and precautions taken to exclude any infective material from outside sources. Also, pail-fed calves should have individual pails, sterilized between feedings. The isolation is necessary only until the calves are about 6 weeks old, after which they may be given the run of a large feed lot with other calves of the same age.

When such handling of calves is impracticable, owing to the lack of necessary equipment or because of the labor involved, keeping the animals in groups of the same age is helpful in preventing the disease. One group would consist of calves up to 3 weeks old; another group, of calves from 3 to 6 weeks old; and a third group of calves from 6 weeks to 6 months old. Upon reaching the maximum age limit, in each case, the calf is removed promptly and placed in the next older group. This procedure is based on scientific knowledge of the life cycle of the parasite. The three-pen plan prevents the development of serious infection, but permits mild, nonclinical infections that enable calves to develop resistance for meeting future attacks by the parasites. Where cattle owners find it impracticable to segregate calves by age groups, a fair degree of protection can be provided by avoiding crowded conditions. Crowding causes excessive exposure to the parasites that are almost always present wherever cattle are raised.

Although many kinds of animals, including poultry, suffer from coccidiosis, so far as is known cattle can become infected only with the types of coccidia that are specifically parasites of cattle.

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EXPERIMENTS SHOW BEST METHODS OF FERTILIZING TOMATOES AND PEANUTS

Experiments in placing fertilizer for a specific crop where it benefits the plants most, made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and several cooperating State experiment stations, mark the way for improved practices in growing tomatoes and peanuts, according to ____________________, (title).

On 1942 tomato crops, the fertilizer gave best results either in a band at each side of the row or in a single band at the bottom of each plow furrow when the field was being turned in the spring. A combination of these two methods also proved good. In these ways the yield of marketable tomatoes on certain acid soils in New York State was increased 80 percent above that produced when the fertilizer was incorporated in the soil by broadcasting and disking. This increase, which is far more than usually obtained by this change on the general run of soils in various States, is explained to a great extent by the fact that in an acid soil much of the phosphate in broadcast fertilizer is "fixed" in insoluble form. However, when it is confined to a narrow band it is not "fixed" so readily and is therefore available to the plants for a longer period.

On peanuts in Virginia, placing the fertilizer in a band 2-1/2 inches to each side of the row produced a yield 91 percent greater than when it was placed 2 inches under the seed in a band 2 inches wide. Where the fertilizer was directly under the seed the germination was only 38 percent because of the strong fertilizer solution formed near the seed. This explains to a considerable extent the large difference in yield. Where the fertilizer was placed to the sides of the rows the seeds were not damaged and the germination was 87 percent. These results show that placement of fertilizer is often a critical matter.

As a result of new knowledge on fertilizer placement, agricultural engineers of the Agricultural Research Administration have improved distributing machinery, and now many machines on the market can be adjusted to place plant food wherever the peculiarities of the crops demand.

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GRAIN COMBINES WILL BEAR WATCHING FOR BETTER YIELDS

For those farmers receiving one of the relatively few new combines manufactured this year, and also for owners of older machines, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has suggestions for most efficient use. Skillful operation of any combine can insure a maximum recovery of grain and prolong the life of the machine.

The mistake new operators are most likely to make is to start cutting too soon, before the grain is sufficiently ripe, thus accumulating damp grain. Specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering say that a wait of 10 days after binders begin to operate in the neighborhood will prevent this difficulty.

Successful work with the combine is largely a matter of careful operation and accurate adjustments to meet specific crop requirements. The visible flow of grain into the tank should not distract the operator's attention from considerable losses that are not so conspicuous.

One common source of loss is in the header assembly. The reel may not be set to throw the cut grain well back on the platform canvas, or it may be set too high to save lodged grain or too low for tall grain. The reel may throw grain over the backstop or lose it off the end of the platform, but such losses may be avoided by proper adjustment. Harvesting lodged grain is sometimes facilitated by tacking strips of canvas belting on reel slats to "brush" the grain onto the platform without so much danger of breaking the slats. Pick-up accessory equipment is available from manufacturers for harvesting lodged grain.

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Loss of threshed grain out of the rear end of the combine may be caused by excessive or misdirected wind blast, cylinder, and separating units operating too fast, and by improper or poorly adjusted sieves, or sieves overloaded with a mass of chopped material.

A simple check may be made on this by walking at the rear end of the machine to catch a handfull or two of the straw and counting the number of unthreshed heads of grain that are getting by the cylinder. The number will be greater in damp grain than when the grain is dry. If considerable loss is apparent, speed up the cylinder, raise the concaves or put in more concave teeth, trying one adjustment at a time until the threshing is better.

Proper functioning of the threshing unit depends upon feeding a steady stream of grain to the cylinder. Uneven feeding causes the threshed straw to be deposited in bunches which results in poor separation and loss. In heavy grain the operator should avoid crowding the feed. He can do it by raising the header so as to cut less straw, by cutting a narrower swath, or by reducing the ground speed of the tractor.

To avoid loss in threshing small-seed crops, make sure that the grain bin, conveyor housings, elevator bases, and parts over which the seed passes are tight. A hole or space too small for cereal grains might be sufficiently large to permit a steady loss of grass or forage-crops seed.

The farmer is warned against assuming that once the combine is adjusted properly for a particular crop it needs no further attention. Atmospheric conditions frequently make necessary change of adjustment within an hour or so.

Further information on operation and adjustment of combines may be obtained from Farmers' Bulletin 1761, Harvesting With Combines, and Circular 470, Performance Characteristics of 5- and 6-Foot Combines; both are available from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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ADJUSTMENTS TO COMBINES WILL CONTROL CRACKED GRAIN

With the increased need for grain, operators of harvester-thresher combines may find it profitable to allow a certain amount of cracked grain in their operations to insure against an appreciable number of heads of grain passing unthreshed through the machine, advises __________, extension engineer.

Where grain is mixed for feed, ground, or otherwise consumed on the farm this practice of "close threshing," he points out, will provide a real gain to the farmer. Where cleaning facilities are available and the grain is to be sold commercially, it is good practice to thresh closely and screen off the broken kernels for extra feed while meeting the requirements of the United States grain standards.

The experienced thresherman, __________ says, estimates the percentage of cracked grain and, if it is excessive, reduces the cylinder speed, lowers the concaves, or increases the clearance between the cylinder and shear-bar according to type of threshing head. He may find it necessary to eliminate end play in the cylinder shaft. One or more of these adjustments usually solves the problem.

Excessive cracking may sometimes result from the return of appreciable quantities of threshed grain to the threshing cylinder with the tailings, thus increasing the mass of material going through the cylinder. Among the adjustments for excessive grain return of this type are (1) increasing the fan-blast, (2) opening the adjustable sieve, or (3) lowering the rear of the sieve in order that the grain may be disposed of faster. These adjustments should be tried out one at a time until threshed grain in the tailings conveyor practically disappears.

Since damp grain has less tendency to crack than dry grain, the close concave adjustment and high cylinder speed necessary to knock "tough" grain out of the head in the morning may result in cracked kernels later in the day. There is a range up to 50 percent in cylinder speed for individual crops to take care of the variation in moisture content. Variation due to seed size and structure is many times greater, but there is ample adjustment on the combines for meeting the extremes of crop requirements. Some varieties of beans are quite easily damaged, and special care in threshing is necessary to prevent breaking the protective skin. When this skin is broken grain may spoil in a short time.

Barley for malting purposes is another crop with which great care is necessary; broken or skinned kernels or those whose tips have been broken off are objectionable to the processor. Therefore, "close threshing" should be avoided when barley is to be sold for malting.

With the great variety of conditions that may arise at harvest time and the number of crops now harvested with combines, it is highly important that the farmer study the manufacturers' manual on his particular machine and talk to other owners about most efficient operation.

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TEMPORARY PASTURES PROVIDE EXTRA FEED

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Spaced planting and use of temporary pastures is one answer to the problem of feeding the extra livestock population now on most farms, says_______________, extension agronomist. Many of the young forage crops also will help to supply the protein animals require for growth and heavy production.

Pointing out that many farmers regularly use temporary pastures to supplement other feed resources, including permanent pasture, _____________ says that many more farmers this year need the help that they can provide. The farmer may arrange for temporary pastures to come on throughout the growing season or just at the times when he needs extra pastures. Seedings can be made any time from spring to early fall as fields become available. The choice of varieties to plant will depend upon the time of year in which the forage is needed.

Sudan grass has proved one of the best temporary pasture crops except in the extreme north, where Japanese millet does better. Sudan grass is ready for grazing 6 to 8 weeks after seeding -- at the height of 8 to 12 inches. Sudan grass will supply pasture for from 45 to 100 days, and a good stand will support 2 to 3 animal units to the acre. Soybeans sown with Sudan grass make an ideal pasture combination wherever soil and climate favor these crops.

Any of the annual lespedezas do well where they are adapted. In Missouri, for example, farmers sow Korean lespedeza with small grains in the spring and use it as a summer supplemental pasture.

For temporary fall pastures, the cereals are the most desirable crops, says _____________. They include rye, wheat, winter barley, and winter oats, seeded alone or in combination with vetch, crimson clover, or bur-clover. Rye is so winter-hardy that it grows later and gives more late fall pasture than any of the other fall-sown winter crops. Rye may even provide grazing for several weeks in early spring.

Oats and field peas, or oats and rape, are good grazing combinations, also legumes with oats -- alfalfa, sweetclover, red clover, or Korean lespedeza. Whatever pasture grasses are used, ____________emphasizes the importance of improved disease-resistant varieties, adapted to the region.

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FEED YOUNG PIGS WELL

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A little extra feed of high quality fed during the early life of pigs will give them such a start that they will make better use of feed when they are older. This is a wartime tip of particular value when there is urgent need to make the most effective use possible for the feeds available, says __________.

This method was tested thoroughly at the Beltsville, Md., Research Center when the Bureau of Animal Industry compared groups of young pigs that were given free access to high-protein feeds for a period of 11 weeks with other groups that did not have such feed. In these tests 3-week-old pigs were allowed to run to a creep supplying such protein supplements as skim milk, tankage, soybean meal, or peanut meal, in addition to a standard ration for sow and pigs. Thereafter all pigs received the same ration to market weight. The added protein in the early period of the pig's life, the investigators found, enabled the better-fed pigs to produce greater gains on much smaller feed requirements, and the well-started pigs usually reached market weight at considerably earlier ages than those not supplied with the supplemental protein feed.

Even though high-protein feeds are now rather hard to get in some parts of the country, their use for giving young animals a good start is in line with recommendations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. So far as practicable in allotting feeds, preference should be given to young animals and breeding stock.

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BEES ARE IMPORTANT IN CROP PRODUCTION

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The lowly bee is a vital war worker and bee colonies must be maintained if crop production is not to suffer, says ______________________ (title).

Pointing out that the Federal war agencies have recognized the role of bees in pollinating fruit and field crops by making it easier for beekeepers to obtain necessary supplies, ______________ urges farmers to maintain their present colonies and to protect wild bees in every way possible.

Because of the need for greatly increased production of fruits, food, and feed crops, including legume crops that supply nitrogen, beekeeping is important for more than the income from the honey and the wax, the extension specialist declares. Experienced farmers understand the part that bees play in getting a good set of fruit or seeds.

Wartime difficulties, he explains, are causing some beekeepers, both large-scale and small-scale, to give up. Many going into military service or war industries have been unable to locate experienced help to care for their colonies and have killed their bees and sold out the honey, wax, and equipment.

In addition to the adverse effect on production of some 50 or more bee-pollinated crops when honeybee colonies are liquidated, farmers are losing the help of wild bees and other pollinating insects. Many ground-nesting wild bees which also contribute to crop pollination have lost their natural homes through the plowing up of extra acreage, or because of insecticides, fires, or bad weathe

In emphasizing the important part bees play in agricultural production, ______________ appeals to every farmer to do all he can to maintain the population of pollinating insects. Farmers who do not have bee colonies should avoid disturbing valuable ground-nesting wild bees by burning or clearing out fence rows where they live or by replacing rail fences which protect bee colonies.

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PLANNING MULTIPLIES SERVICE OF FROZEN FOOD LOCKERS

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Five hundred to 1,000 pounds of the family's home-grown perishable foods can be put through a frozen food locker in a year if the storage schedule is properly managed, says _____________.

Although a locker will hold only some 200 pounds of food at any one time this capacity can be increased and even multiplied by regulating the traffic in and out of it. The first step, she points out, is to budget the year's supply. In the case of a family of five, it would be necessary to determine which of the 8,500 pounds of food needed for the year can be preserved best by freezing.

Knowing the seasons in which different foods are available makes it possible to schedule beef for freezing in March, fruit and vegetables for summer, when part of the beef has been used, and dressed pork for October, after some of the berries and beans have been consumed.

Some 2,500 pounds of that 8,500-pound family food budget can be preserved by freezing, curing, and canning. Freezing the steaks, roasts, and chops, curing the ham and bacon, and canning the stew and ground meat makes efficient use of storage space and adds desirable variety to the dinner table. Frozen berries, peas, beans, and asparagus provide a pleasant change from canned vegetables and sauerkraut.

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Potato Dump Pile Adds to Blight Danger

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In controlling late blight of potatoes, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, there is one rule to be emphasized as summer begins. That is: Do not have a dump pile of partly rotted potatoes that have been taken out of storage. Such potatoes often sprout and spread late blight to the growing crop. Vegetable disease specialists of the Department's Agricultural Research Administration recommend destroying such potatoes by feeding them to livestock or by burning.

Potato growers in the Eastern half of the country and on the Pacific Coast are urged to take special precautions. In 1942 blight made a record attack and spread as far west as the Great Plains. Some States reported it for the first time and losses amounted to millions of bushels.

Although called "late blight," the disease may attack early in the season shortly after the plants appear, showing up usually as water-soaked areas, blotches or spots on the leaves, which later become brownish black as the tops die. The fungus or mildew, which is the blight, grows through the under surface of the leaves and produces spores which blow to other plants. Thus the damage spreads destructively through fields and from field to field. If the number of starting points can be kept down by destroying the rotting potatoes, says the Department, there will be far less blight.

A new free folder, Protecting Potatoes from Late Blight (A.W.I. 18) can be had by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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HEXACHLOROETHANE, NEW DRUG FOR CONTROLLING CATTLE LIVER FLUKES

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Successful results have been achieved with the drug hexachloroethane (C_2Cl_6) in treating cattle for liver-fluke infestations, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. Liver flukes are a troublesome parasite in various parts of the country and affect fully half of the adult cattle in areas where marshes, overflowing streams, and similar conditions favor the growth of snails in which the flukes spend part of their life cycle.

In experiments conducted in the vicinity of Angleton, Tex., by O. Wilford Olsen, of the Department's Bureau of Animal Industry, 352 range cattle were treated with the drug. Of these, 209 were known to be infested with liver flukes as shown by the appearance of eggs of the parasites in the droppings. The drug was given as a drench prepared by mixing 500 grams (about 1 pound) of it with 50 grams of powdered bentonite and 750 cubic centimeters of water (about 1 1/2 pints). Each animal received 20 cubic centimeters of the mixture per 100 pounds of live weight.

The cattle were not fasted before treatment and were allowed to return to pasture at once after being drenched. When examined 2 to 3 weeks later, 91 percent of the treated animals known to harbor liver flukes showed no eggs of the parasite, indicating that the flukes had been destroyed by the drug treatment. Postmortem examination on five animals known to be infected with liver flukes when treated showed that four were free of parasites and the fifth harbored only a few.

Although the Department considers the experiments preliminary, the treatment was judged to have a high degree of efficacy and to be relatively nontoxic to cattle. Even though some of the animals were in a very weakened condition when treated, no deaths traceable to the drug occurred. One drenching was sufficient, this being a point of practical importance from the standpoint of economy of time and labor in handling range cattle.

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PLANT SCIENTISTS GIVE SOUTH NEW TRIPLE-PURPOSE SNAP BEAN

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A new triple-purpose snap bean, especially well adapted to summer and fall planting in the South, has been developed by plant scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The new bean, called the "Logan," is described as triple purpose because it is well adapted to the market garden, the home garden, and to growing for commercial canning.

Although the bean has passed through the experimental stage commercial seed supplies will not be generally available before 1945.

The Logan is highly resistant to common bean mosaic and powdery mildew and has some tolerance to bacterial blights. The very strong disease resistance of the Logan makes dusting with sulfur unnecessary. Still more, this new bean will set pods and yield well in hot weather, which characteristics make it a good one for planting in spring, summer, and fall in the South.

The new member of the snap bean family was developed by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering at its Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory at Charleston, S. C., from a cross between Stringless Black Valentine and U.S.No. 5 Refuge, the latter a very hardy and disease-resistant type.

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CEREALS MAKE HIGH-PROTEIN HAY CROPS FOR DRY LAND AREAS

Cereal crops usually grown for their grain, are a promising source of high-protein hays in dry land areas, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Farmers in western Nebraska and eastern Wyoming are showing particular interest in these cereal hays, which can be depended upon to produce considerable hay even in seasons too dry for grain production in this region.

Tests at field stations in the semiarid regions by the Agricultural Research Administration have provided much evidence of the possibility of good yields of hay comparable in protein content to high-grade alfalfa hay, now in demand because of the need for high milk and meat production. Several years of experimental work at the Archer Field Station in southeastern Wyoming have shown good results in growing winter wheat, winter rye, spring oats, and spring barley for this purpose, yields of hay in the favorable years of 1941 and 1942 averaging about 3,700 pounds an acre.

The content of crude protein ranged from 12.37 percent to 21.58 percent. Winter wheat hay averaged 14.5 percent, winter rye and spring oats 16 percent, and spring barley 17.3 percent. Sweet soils (basic reaction), soils manured and fallowed, and soils on which a grass-alfalfa mixture had been grown recently, produced cereal hays higher in protein.

Best results, considering both yield and protein content, with these hays have usually been obtained by the experimenters when cutting the crop 3 or 4 weeks before maturity, that is in the late "boot" or early heading stage.

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HYBRID BEEF CATTLE DEVELOPED FOR SUBTROPICAL CLIMATES

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Hybrid beef cattle combining the qualities of Brahman and British breeds have demonstrated unusual ability to produce beef from grass in coastal regions of the South, while showing themselves adaptable to the climate of the region, the Department of Agriculture reports. Experiments beginning as early as 1916 indicate that best results are obtained with cattle representing from one-fourth to a half Brahman blood, with the remainder Hereford, Shorthorn, or Angus.

The purpose of crossbreeding Brahman cattle, native to India, with the breeds of British origin was to obtain animals suited to the high temperature and humidity conditions characteristic of the coast. The investigators looked to the Brahmans for resistance to high humidity and hot weather and to the British breeds for excellent beef conformation and meat quality. The hybrids that resulted were able to produce beef from the grasses native to the region but did not possess the pronounced hump and loose skin that characterize the purebred Brahman breeds.

Cattle owners who want more information regarding the production and merits of the hybrids may obtain a copy of Circular 673, "Hybrid Beef Cattle for Subtropical Climates," by writing the Department of Agriculture in Washington. The publication is bases on experimental work in the Gulf Coast region.

In summarizing the experiments, the research workers give the results obtained with varying percentages of the blood of Brahman and other stock. They recommend that, in selecting hybrid bulls for breeding to range grade cows, one parent of the bulls should be of the same beef breed as that in the cows, and the other parent should be predominantly of Brahman breeding and of acceptable beef conformation.

Since Brahman cattle have been reputed to be of nervous temperament, the investigators made observations for this trait and concluded that most Brahmans, when properly managed, can be quite as tractable as other cattle. Quiet disposition conducive to beef production can be improved through breeding methods, they point out, chiefly by culling animals of nervous temperament from the breeding herds.

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GIVE VACCINE EARLY FOR ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

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Best results in control of encephalomyelitis, or horse sleeping sickness, are obtained if vaccination is given before the disease appears in the community, ______________________ says.

Since one dose of the vaccine gives protection for only a short time, two doses given about a week or 10 days apart are preferable. The immunity conferred by two-dose vaccination lasts throughout the season.

"__________________ farmers know that most of the vaccine is administered only after the disease makes its appearance in the locality or on the particular farm. If vaccination is done early enough under such circumstances, some direct benefit may be expected, but it is better that vaccinations be made before the disease makes its appearance," he said.

There are two types of vaccine, eastern and western, each specific for the disease produced by the corresponding type of virus. It is thus necessary to know the type of virus existing in each particular locality before undertaking vaccination.

"However, every __________________ farmer can follow well-established methods of control and prevention of the disease and help keep infection at a minimum," he said.

Vaccination is of first importance and when properly done, it does not interfere with working or breeding the animals. Other measures that help to reduce the danger of infection are the stabling of horses and mules and using nets on working stock to reduce attacks by biting insects. Such pests carry the virus of the disease to healthy animals.

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WAR PRODUCTION BOOSTS SUPERPHOSPHATE OUTPUT

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In advising liberal use of lime and superphosphate in improving pastures, ______________points out that these are two fertilizer materials that have not been restricted as a result of war needs. Transportation is the only bottleneck which might restrict their use. The wartime superphosphate may have an appearance and odor slightly different from those of the peacetime product, but its value as a fertilizer and plant food is not affected.

Ordinarily, says ________________, superphosphate is manufactured by a sulfuric acid process, and sulfuric acid is one of the war chemicals. However, it has been found that sulfuric acid that has already been used in war processes is still useful for the treatment of phosphate rock. The result is that the wartime need for sulfuric acid assures a plentiful supply of superphosphate.

Two of the principal uses of sulfuric acid in wartime are in the manufacture of explosives and in the production of high-octane gasoline for fighting planes. Both these processes result in the production of what is known as "spent acid," which has proved satisfactory for the manufacture of superphosphate, and the rapid expansion of the supply of these two essentials of war has insured a superphosphate supply that will meet any probable demand. Production in 1942 was increased as a result of the supply of waste or used acids. Soil and fertilizer chemists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture point out that there will be a still greater supply available in 1943 as the high-octane gasoline program gets into full production. The superphosphate made with the acid used in the high octane program is dark in color and has a pungent odor. However in field trials last summer with potatoes, and in greenhouse tests with a variety of plants last winter, the soil and fertilizer investigators of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering found that the superphosphate made with the spent acids were just as desirable and effective as the older forms made with the full-strength sulfuric acid.

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CANNERY WASTES USEFUL AS STOCK FEEDS

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Utilization of various waste products from canneries -- good livestock feeds in their own right -- is especially desirable this year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture advises, because of the vast livestock-production programs that are making heavy demands on the Nation's feed resources.

Cannery wastes include such products as dried pea vines, pea-vine silage, sweet-corn husks, and tomato-seed meal. In localities where these are available, their conservation and proper use in livestock rations is urged as a means of relieving the demand for other feeds.

Dried pea vines are an excellent forage for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Some dairymen prefer them to the best clover hay. The vines are especially valuable also for conditioning overworked horses and mules. To dry the pea vines, Department specialists explain, take vines directly from the viner and spread on the ground to cure, or better still, run the material through a hay-dehydrating machine if one is available.

Pea-vine silage as well as the corn husks can be stored either in large stacks or silos. The pea-vine feed is richer in protein than corn silage and contains about as much fat. It has been used successfully as an exclusive roughage for horses, cattle, and sheep.

Tomato waste is valued both as a hog and cattle feed and besides can be fed to poultry. Meal made from tomato seeds contains about as much protein as new-process linseed meal.

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FENCE POST TEST IN MISSISSIPPI

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In a test of the durability of fence posts under Mississippi Delta conditions, creosote-treated posts were classed after 4-1/2 years as either "sound" or "partly decayed but still serviceable." Of the untreated posts Osage-orange posts were definitely superior to the other varieties, according to a U. S. Forest Service report, but black locust and red mulberry had fairly satisfactory scores. Second-growth baldcypress, honeylocust, and overcup oak revealed serious decay, with from less than a half to less than a quarter of the posts serviceable. An "unserviceable" post would break at the ground line if pushed. Hill-grown black locust proved more durable than posts from trees that grew more rapidly in fertile Delta soil. There was little difference between posts cut in summer and in winter. The treated posts -- including loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, southern cottonwood, and sweetgum -- were not considered worth testing without creosote treatment.

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WOMEN'S LAND ARMY UNIFORMS

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Women who work on farms this summer as part of the Women's Land Army of the U. S. Crop Corps can now order official WLA uniforms, ____________________ in charge of the Women's Land Army in ____________________ announced this week.

The contract for the uniform has been approved by the War Food Administration in Washington. The uniform can be purchased from the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. Order blanks can be obtained from county extension agents, who must signify on each order that the person is an authorized member of the Women's Land Army.

Orders for the uniform for nonfarm women will be approved when the applicant signifies her intention of doing farm work for at least 1 month. Farm women, to qualify as WLA members, must agree to do the equivalent of 1 month's agricultural work; such as 1/4 time for 4 months, or 1/6 time for 6 months.

The uniform includes a pair of dark-blue denim overalls, a light-blue long-sleeved cotton shirt, and a cap with a visor combining both the light and dark-blue materials. The price of the three pieces is $6.20, postpaid.

Additional pieces of the uniform which can be bought, but are optional, are a dark-blue denim jacket at $2.50 and a short-sleeved cotton shirt at $1.35, and an arm band carrying the WLA insignia.

If bought separately, the cap is $1; the shirt, $1.65, and the overalls, $3.55. The uniform will be available in sizes 14 to 44.

The hat and the overalls will carry the WLA insignia, WLA in red letters on a white background with the U. S. Crop Corps emblem.

After the member has worked on a farm for a year, she will be eligible for an insignia, WLA in white letters on a red background, which denotes a year's service.

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SUMMER BARRACKS HELP RAISE EGG PRODUCTION

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Summer barracks for the older laying hens will keep 'em shelling out eggs and permit the regular laying houses to be turned over to this year's pullets, says ______________________, extension poultry specialist. Use of barracks is a feature of the wartime "Poultry Conservation Program for Victory" sponsored by the National Poultry Advisory Council, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and _________________.

Simple, inexpensively built barracks will serve through early fall and help to maintain egg production. As __________________ points out, some poultrymen sell their old stock around this time of year to make room for the oncoming pullets. But with a strong demand and need for eggs, it will pay to move any of the hens still laying in late July out of the laying house into barracks. This is especially advisable if the new pullets were hatched early so that they are now nearing laying age.

As the name suggests, barracks are temporary housing, needing, for poultry, only a roof, wire or slatted sides, roosts, and nests. This open construction makes the barracks quite inexpensive. Feed hoppers and water fountains will be needed, of course. In most sections of the country, laying hens can be quartered in such barracks from July through October. Well-bred hens may be expected to keep on laying most of that time.

When the regular laying quarters are used for the early-hatched pullets at the proper age of 5 or 6 months, the barracks plan provides fall egg production from two sources and prevents crowding of the laying house. The nonlaying older hens should be culled out before the move to the barracks, both to save feed and to obtain a high rate of egg production.

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CROWDING HENS MEANS FEWER EGGS, TROUBLE

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Overcrowding is the reason for some hen-house "absenteeism" -- meaning that some of the eggs you expected to gather are absent -- reports ____________, extension poultry specialist. Overcrowding also results in increased sickness and death losses in the flock.

A safe rule in housing laying hens is to allow 4 square feet of floor space per bird for such breeds as Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, and Wyandotte. Smaller birds, such as Leghorns, can get along with a little less space. While more space than 4 square feet isn't likely to increase production, ____________ stresses that less space almost certainly will mean fewer eggs than the flock would otherwise lay.

To get maximum wartime egg production, ________________ urges poultrymen to use their laying houses to capacity, but not to overcrowd. For a short time -- say until some of the birds can be culled out -- a little overcrowding may not cause much decrease in egg output or injury to health.

The bad effects of temporary overcrowding can be reduced by providing more feed hoppers and watering fountains and deeper litter. But in the long-time management of farm flocks, __________________ says it's best not to overcrowd at all.

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WATCH THE EYES AND LAMENESS FOR SIGNS OF FOWL PARALYSIS

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When culling hens, look them in the eye, says ____________________, Extension poultry specialist.

This step in culling plays an important part in controlling fowl paralysis, long a scourge of laying flocks and the costliest poultry disease. One of the telltale signs of the disease -- it has several forms -- is a gray eye with an irregular pupil. That is, the iris, the colored part of a normal eye, is gray, and the pupil is irregular in outline when a bird is affected with this form of the disease, instead of being evenly oval or well rounded. In addition, the eye may be "fishy" or bulging.

__________________ advises that any bird with this eye condition be removed from the flock. Lame birds that show no foot injuries to account for the lameness should be removed, too, as suspected carriers of fowl paralysis. The diseased birds may lay for a while, but eventually they lose weight and go out of production. If left in the flock, they endanger the other birds.

The majority of fowl paralysis cases occur in birds from 4 to 12 months old, the poultry specialist says, although older birds frequently contract the disease. Since the disease affects many birds just as they begin to lay and repay the expense of their raising, fowl paralysis is costly to the poultryman and should be controlled with vigilance, ____________________ adds. No satisfactory cure has yet been developed.

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FARM SHORTS

In the beef herd at the U. S. Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Mont., the policy for several years has been to cull all cows that failed to produce living calves in 2 successive years. The Bureau of Animal Industry says that although not entirely satisfactory, this practice forms a good basis for operating under range conditions, and has been effective in maintaining fertility in the herd.

Although blight has killed practically all of the commercial stands of chestnut timber in the country, the dead chestnut trees are still furnishing about 60 percent of the vegetable tannin produced in the United States, according to Russell B. Clapper, one of the U. S. Department of Agriculture workers who are striving to breed into desirable timber chestnuts the blight-resistant qualities of the generally less desirable varieties of the Orient.

Soil Conservation Service nurseries have been supplying hundreds of thousands of small shrubs of the wild plum and wild cherry, primarily for planting to check erosion in gullies and on sharp slopes. This year a harvest of as much as is possible is desirable to add to the home-grown food supply of tasty jams, jellies, and preserves.

The best hybrid sweet corns are proving fully as superior in the garden as the hybrid field corns are in the field.

Every American town is the center of a big war plant---the American farms that surround it.

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CAREFUL HARVESTING SAVES PEANUTS

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Because the need for peanuts this year is great - to relieve the war-caused shortage of vegetable oils - the rules for careful harvesting will bear repeating, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A too-common fault is digging the crop before the peanuts have fully developed. However, if harvesting is too long deferred, the vines shed their leaves, lowering the value of the hay, and, in case of the Spanish variety, many kernels will be damaged by sprouting if there is much rain. Delay might also mean killing of the vines by frost.

A Farmers' Bulletin by W. R. and J. H. Beattie, horticulturists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, says that peanuts are ready for harvesting when (1) the foliage shows slight yellowing, and (2) when the peas are full grown and the inside of the shell has begun to color and show darkened veins. In addition to describing the methods and machines used in harvesting, the bulletin discusses all phases of growing from the storage and treatment of seed to grading, bagging, and marketing. It also gives attention to peanuts and the byproducts, such as stock feed, also important as a result of war dislocation of trade.

A copy of the bulletin (F. B. 1656) may be obtained free from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

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REVISED COTTON DUSTING SCHEDULE TAKES ACCOUNT OF DAMAGE BY APHIDS

Where boll weevil attacks on cotton are not very severe, growers are advised to delay dusting with calcium arsenate until later in the season than has been recommended in the past, and then use a dust to which nicotine has been added, says ________________. Delayed dusting tends to reduce the build-up of aphids that often follows dusting and also conserves calcium arsenate.

There are always some aphids or plant lice in cotton fields. Recent experiments by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in several States, have shown that a heavy infestation of aphids may cause as much reduction in yield as the boll weevil. Calcium arsenate is the most effective insecticide known for controlling the boll weevil, but it also kills the natural enemies of the aphids so that they multiply rapidly in dusted cotton. Also aphids thrive on alkaline plant juices, and the calcium arsenate makes the cell sap of the cotton plant more alkaline.

State and Federal entomologists who formerly recommended beginning dusting when 10 percent of the squares were punctured have found that in many cases it is more profitable to delay dusting until 20, 25, or even 35 percent of the squares are infested. The fewer applications required with delayed dusting will control the weevils long enough to set a crop without causing the aphids to become so injurious. On high-yielding cotton on fertile soils, dusting can safely be delayed longer than on less fertile soils.

Aphids can be controlled also at the same time as the boll weevil by adding nicotine to the calcium arsenate dust. From recent experimental work it has been found that either 1 percent of nicotine in each dusting, or 2 percent in alternate dustings will control aphids. To get 1 percent of nicotine in the mixture requires 2 1/2 pounds of commercial nicotine sulfate to each 97 1/2 pounds of calcium arsenate. A 2 percent nicotine mixture requires 5 pounds of nicotine sulfate to 95 pounds of calcium arsenate.

If aphids or plant lice are abundant and there are not many boll weevils, failure to add nicotine to the calcium arsenate may cause an actual loss of yield. Addition of nicotine to the calcium arsenate often gives an increase of several hundred pounds of seed cotton per acre.

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FARM CLOTHING PROGRAM TO HELP IN WAR EFFORT

The __________________ farm family must streamline its clothing program to meet war needs during the coming year, ____________________________ says.

There will be an adequate supply of needed goods, but frills are out for the duration.

The homemaker will find many changes in her buying program next year. Shortages of clothing msterials, rising prices, and labor problems will necessitate adjustments in clothing buying. The diversion of textile machinery to the production of materials for armed forces, development of substitutes, and efforts to forestall further inflation will also have an affect on the clothing budget.

________________________ said a shortage of finished goods has been caused by diversion of loom capacity to the manufacture of cloth for wartime needs, even though there is actually an ample supply of raw cotton on hand.

The supply of wool goods this year will depend on military requirements and imports. Though civilians may have sufficient wool to meet essential needs, the material will be blended with other fibers. Rayons will be used more to relieve fiber shortages.

"Industry is expected to supply enough chemicals for essential clothing needs," __________________ said. "Fewer colors will be available, and since many present solvents are critical materials, petroleum products will be used more for home and commercial dry cleaning. No shortage of soap is expected."

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FARMERS URGED TO LAY ASIDE WOOD SUPPLY NOW

Farmers having access to a wood supply can lay aside their needs ~~for next~~ winter and provide wood fuel to help out in any future fuel shortage, ____________ ________________ says.

Foresters of the U.S. Department of Agriculture have pointed out that demands for fuel will soon be the largest in history. In places where the use of wood fuel is feasible farmers are urged to have supplies of fuel wood on hand well before an actual fuel shortage can occur.

"Because most fuel wood is much improved by seasoning a few months, farmers are urged to take action now. A supply should be provided well in advance of winter when the fuel will be most needed," he said.

Coal makes up about one-third of the total freight normally carried to munitions factories and power plants. By using wood for fuel civilians can allow more coal and fuel oil to be transported for war purposes.

Many parts of the country have ample reserves of wood fuel. Inferior and waste wood is so plentiful in American forests that there is more than enough for most fuel purposes. Cordwood can be cut without damage to forest property if cull and waste materials are used. This includes tops, limbs, and dead, diseased, or insect-infested trees or those stunted or broken.

"Wood is free from disagreeable dust and produces little smoke of soot when properly burned. A cord of hardwood leaves only 60 pounds of ashes, while a ton of hard coal will make 200 to 300 pounds," ____________________ said. "Wood ashes, too, have fertilizing value."

Wood begins to burn at a low temperature so that a wood fire is easy to start and can be maintained at a lower ebb than can a coal fire.

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CONTROL OF CORN EARWORMS IN HOME GARDENS DESCRIBED

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An easy method for protecting sweet corn from the corn earworm is recommended to ________________ farmers and home war gardeners by ______________________.

The corn earworm is a greenish or brownish striped caterpillar about 1 1/2 inches long, when full grown, that feeds on the silks and kernels. The parent moth of this insect lays its eggs on the fresh silks, and the tiny caterpillars that hatch from them in about three days crawl into the ear immediately. They feed at first on the silk within the ear. If they can be killed before they reach the kernels, the ear can be protected.

A medicinal mineral oil containing 0.2 percent pyrethrum can be used for this purpose. In many places the ready prepared mixture can be purchased in pint or quart containers. Inject about 25 drops of this mixture into the tip of each ear about a week after the first exposure of silks or as soon as the silks have been fertilized and become wilted or have begun to turn brown and dry. The oil containing pyrethrum is a contact insecticide that kills all earworms that come in contact with it. If the mixture cannot be obtained, the oil alone is also fairly effective.

Commercial growers ordinarily use a force oiler in applying this insecticide, but home growers may not be able to get one. For home war gardens medicine droppers may be used. They are inexpensive and most gardeners will have one or more available in the home. The glass tube of the dropper should be marked to show a dosage of 25 drops. Do this by filling a groove at the proper place on one side of the tube and filling it with paint, or by tying a black thread around the dropper tightly.

In treating each ear insert the tip of the dropper loaded with 25 drops of the oil about 1/4 inch into the silk mass at the tip of the ear before injecting the insecticide. In this way all the dosage is put in the right place and none is wasted.

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DEVICE PROVIDES SAFE METHOD OF TRAINING COLTS IN HARNESS

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To make the breaking and training of colts easier and safer for both the colt and the driver, a device of simple construction, rigged up at home at small cost, will probably interest many __________ farmers, says ______________________.

The device was developed by the U.S. Morgan Horse Farm, a field station of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, at Middlebury, Vt., and is especially valuable for preliminary training of colts under harness. The principal materials required are a wagon wheel and axle, two old buggy wheels, and a few pieces of lumber.

The device is anchored to the wagon axle, set upright in a cement block, on which the wagon wheel turns as a pivot. Clamped to the wheel are two long bars, made of 2- by 8-inch boards, extending outward in a V-shape. A strong cross-brace holds them at the desired fixed angle. A buggy wheel on half an axle is clamped to the end of each bar in such manner that the wheel rolls on the ground in a circle around the pivot. The distance from the center of the pivot wheel to each of the wheels at the outer ends of the bars is 25 1/2 feet, which means that the wheels attached to the ends of the bars move around a circle 51 feet in diameter when the device is in operation.

The colt is hitched between two strong poles, 32 inches apart, reaching acros from one bar to the other just inside the wheels. The poles are 3 1/4 feet above th ground. The outside pole is 14 feet long and can be detached at either end to admit the horse, which can be hitched to a singletree at either end of the space between the poles. A seat is arranged for the driver at each end. When the colt i placed between the poles a kicking strap is placed over its rear quarters and a bucking strap is placed over the shoulders. A third restraining strap -- an extra heavy girth -- goes under the belly. Leather loops fastened to the poles keep the restraining belts from slipping forward or backward. With these belts securely fastened, the animal is hitched to the singletree and is ready to be driven.

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(Note to Extension Editors: A photograph of this device is available in Illustrations Section, Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Negative # 76490-B.)

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HORSE AND MULE CARE VITAL TO EFFICIENCY

Foot abnormalities greatly hinder the efficiency of the horse and mule, ______________________ says.

Most of the foot troubles arise, either from inherited poor conformation or improper care of the feet. Poor conformation can be largely avoided by proper selection of animals either for breeding or for work.

____________ suggested the following methods in taking proper care of the feet of horses and mules:

1. Trim feet of stabled animals removing all excess growth of the hoof wall at least once a month. Check pasture animals at least every 2 months.

2. Reset or replace shoes every month. Failure to change the shoes results in the natural growth of the hoof carrying the heel too far beneath the foot for proper bearing.

3. Thoroughly clean the feet with a blunt stick and sponge or brush and water after every day's work. It is a bad practice to use the currycomb below the knees or hocks.

4. Groom pasterns and fetlocks every day.

5. See that stalls are roomy, clean, well bedded, and well drained. During dry weather hoofs become excessively dry, especially if the animals stand on concrete or brick floors. If floors are of dirt, keep them smooth and well graded. When hoofs show signs of dryness, soaking for an hour or more in clean water is recommended.

6. In shoeing, rasp the outer wall and cut the bars, sole, or frog only under a veterinarian's supervision.

7. Apply shoes of other than conventional design under direction of a veterinarian.

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CHART FOR WARTIME MEALS IS AVAILABLE

A chart, designed to help homemakers prepare health-giving wartime meals, is available to every ________________ family, ______________________ says.

One hundred everyday foods and the vitamins each food furnishes are discussed in the chart.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has prepared the chart, part of a Food-for-Freedom folder, to help homemakers prepare and serve foods containing all known vitamins and possibly some that are not yet discovered.

After hanging this chart on the kitchen wall, the housewife can make up her market list with confidence by following the balanced meal plan outlined in the folder. Also included are valuable rules for saving vitamins in cooking.

"For those who eat away from home, the chart, Vitamins From the Farm to You, can be used as a food guide," _________________ says. "The greatest vitamin factory on earth is a farm, for vitamins come to you from plants, animals, and sunshine."

The folder names the vitamins and how important they are in wartime. For example: "Vitamin A has a war nickname---the blackout vitamin. When a person has too little vitamin A, his eyes cannot adjust quickly from bright light to darkness. You get vitamin A by eating ripe yellow and green vegetables and some red-colored ones. Also liver, butter, and eggs supply vitamin A."

The folder, "Vitamins From Farm to You" may be obtained by writing the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington D. C.

(NOTE: To Extension Editors: Copies of this publication are being sent to extension directors, extension editors, State home demonstration leaders, county home demonstration agents, and State home-economics specialists. Two and one-half million copies were printed.)

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STORED-GRAIN INSECT CONTROL IS IMPORTANT

The control of insects in stored grain takes on a new importance now that a large part of the Nation's stockpile of wheat is in storage, _____________ says.

Infestation in stored grain in many cases originates on the farm, either as a result of field infestation or poor storage conditions or both.

"Most ________________ farmers know that before newly harvested grain is placed in storage it is extremely important to see that the bins or granaries are clean and free from old grain or feed that may harbor insects," he says. "They should be swept out, any breaks repaired, and pockets or dead spaces around the bin cleaned out, filled up, or sealed."

With wooden bins, the use of a contract spray will be found useful. One such spray recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is: 1 gallon, dormant-tree spray oil, 3 ounces of lye, and 9 gallons of water. A gallon of this spray will cover about 50 square feet of bin surface.

Insects breed rapidly in grain having a high moisture content. Common insect pests of stored grain do not appear to breed in grain having a moisture content of 9 percent or lower.

Farm-stored grain becoming seriously infected should be fumigated as soon as practicable, _______________ says.

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STACKING OF PEANUTS IMPORTANT IN HARVEST

____________ farmers, growing peanuts for the first time, will profit by following approved methods of harvesting, _______________ says.

"Experienced peanut growers use stack poles about 3 inches in diameter and 8 to 9 feet long. They are set 2 feet in the ground with two cross pieces 3 feet long nailed at least 18 inches above the ground," _____________ says.

Three important things are to be remembered when the stack poles are used: First, cross bars are from 18 to 20 inches from the ground; second, shake all dirt from the nuts before placing on the stack; third, stack plants with the nuts against the pole keeping the center of the stack higher than the edges.

The stack is brought to a peak at least 18 inches above the top of the pole. It is suggested that the stack be capped with builders' paper and grass or straw to guard against water damage.

___________________ says peanuts are ready for harvest when most pods are filled and when the inside of hulls turns dark and veins show. Peanuts are plowed up when the plant is dry. Dirt is shaken from the roots and the plants are allowed to remain on the ground until the leaves wilt. This usually takes from 3 to 4 hours. Then the peanuts are stacked.

Stack poles are widely scattered over the field to avoid grouping. Large stacks are avoided.

"Peanuts left in the stacks cure in about 4 to 7 weeks, depending on the weather," _________________ says.

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MILK PROGRAM FOR SCHOOLS AVAILABLE

Local communities of not more than 10,000 population in ____________ may cooperate in a program to improve national health by increasing the flow of milk from the farm to schools where children can drink more of it.

____________ says the Agricultural Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will sign an agreement with a school or sponsoring group whereby it will pay the farmer's price for the milk. The school or sponsor will pay the dairy for pasteurizing, bottling, and delivering the milk to the school.

If the school or sponsor is not able to defray handling costs, each child may be charged a penny a half pint to help cover such costs. In no case must the child pay more. If handling costs exceed a penny a half pint, the school or sponsor must contribute the additional amount.

The only other requirement is that the school or sponsor assume responsibility for making all negotiations with dairies and for providing the limited facilities needed for serving the milk.

"Millions of boys and girls are not drinking all the milk they need to build sound teeth and a strong framework for their growing bodies. In schools where children drink milk, teachers report that, in time, it shows its effects in better health," ______________ says.

Wartime production goals call for huge quantities of milk for processing into cheese, dry skim milk, and other dairy products for convenient packaging, storing, and shipping. But farmers receive lower prices for milk sold for such purposes than they get for their fluid milk. Farmers who supply fluid markets cannot afford to produce more milk unless a substantial proportion of it is sold as fresh drinking milk. Milk from more than a million cows would be required to supply the improved farm market that would result if every child drank at least a half pint of milk every day at school.

Additional information about the School Milk Program may be obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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CAREFUL EGG HANDLING
MEANS HIGHER PROFITS

Most of the losses in eggs through careless handling can be avoided with little additional effort on the part of producers and handlers, ______________says.

"The term 'careless handling,'" ______________says, "covers many evils and many sources of loss to farm flock owners."

Poultry specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture agree that proper handling of eggs begins with gathering them from the nests. Gathering at least three times daily results in cleaner eggs and in better ones. Eggs allowed to accumulate in the nests for 2 or 3 days suffer a loss in quality because of high temperatures. This loss in quality is frequently as great as the loss in two or three weeks when kept in a cooler.

Proper cooling is of utmost importance. Eggs gathered in wire baskets permit the circulation of air and should be left in the cooling room overnight before they are packed in cartons or cases. Eggs must be packed small end down for proper shipping and stored in the cooler until they are ready for market to maintain the natural quality.

Use of clean containers, cases, and packing materials adds greatly to the marketing appearance of the eggs and helps prevent the growth of mold.

Careful handling on the farm and in transit means more eggs for all wartime needs. Millions of dozens are being bought each week by the Agricultural Marketing Administration in the form of dried eggs for shipment to our allies overseas. Millions more are being used by our armed forces and in domestic consumption both in the form of shell and dried eggs. All these wartime needs make the careful handling of every egg important.

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INFERTILE EGGS MAKE BEST MARKET PRODUCT

Farm flock operators producing and marketing only infertile eggs this year are providing the best in quality and quantity needed to supply growing wartime requirements.

"Eggs have become a vitally important wartime food," ________________ says. "Millions of dozens have already been used this year, and millions of dozens more will be needed to fill war demands. Good eggs are needed to supply domestic requirements, needs of our armed forces and of our Allies in shell eggs, and frozen and dried eggs. Requirements call for about 4½ billion dozens in 1942.

"Since fertile eggs are a loss to the farmer producing for market," __________ says, "his first care after the hatching season should be to see that no more are produced. Germination starts in fertile eggs at temperatures of 68 degrees, and once started, spoilage is very rapid. Successful poultry raisers keep roosters isolated from the hens after breeding. If the male birds are not needed they are sold. Young cockerels being produced for market or for breeding also are kept by themselves."

Production of fertile eggs throughout the year frequently results in actual losses to the farmer. Grown male birds consume almost 2 pounds of feed each week which must be added to the cost of the eggs. But this is not all. Fertile eggs account for about 5 percent of the farm loss in eggs produced in a year--eggs that are inedible when they reach the consumer and which reduce the price the farmer receives for all eggs.

______________ points out that egg production for quality and quantity is largely a question of good egg-laying stock, care, and proper feeding.

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BETTER MARKETING VITAL IN EGG DRIVE

Proper marketing practices are vital to the success of the egg production program in 1942 designed to meet wartime requirements, ________________________ says.

"Producing eggs means a lot more than giving hens all they will eat and leaving the rest to chance," ______________ says. "Eggs produced this year to supply needs during the present emergency must be good eggs when they leave the farm and good ones when they reach the consumer."

About two-thirds of the 1942 goal of 4½ billion dozens has been reached. The remaining one-third, or roughly 1½ billion dozens, stands between success or failure of the program, making the use of proper marketing practices doubly important.

"With proper feeding and handling, every hen normally produces a good egg," __________________ says, "but the egg can become bad very soon if it is not properly cared for."

Poultry experts maintain that production of quality eggs begins with producing infertile eggs, keeping nests clean, collecting eggs at least three times daily, cooling them properly, packing in clean containers, and marketing frequently. The farmer who neglects these important practices is sabotaging his own enterprise. Infertile eggs keep best under all conditions and are more desirable for food purposes.

One egg out of every seven produced in 1942 will go to a drying plant to be made into egg powder for use by our armed forces on far-flung battle fronts and by our Allies. The quantity required this year will exceed 200 million pounds. This alone means the use of at least 600 million dozen eggs. In addition there are demands for fresh shell eggs by the armed forces stationed at home and by the greatly increased domestic market.

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HIGH PROTEIN MEAL SUPPLY SEEN AMPLE

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The Nation's livestock growers have an opportunity this year to feed better balanced rations than they have ever had in the past, _______________ says.

"Better rations can be fed because existing stocks of high-protein meals and the prospective production assure us of ample supplies," he said.

With a favorable growing season this year, supplies of vegetable protein supplements in 1942-43 will approximate 7,500,000 tons or about 111 pounds per animal unit. Most of the expected increase over 1941-42 production, which will total some 1,700,000 tons, will be in the form of soybean and peanut meal and cake.

Due to the efforts being made to obtain adequate quantities of oil, ample supplies of cottonseed meal and linseed meal are also expected to be available this year. In addition, livestock growers can look forward to some increase in the tonnage of tankage and meat scrap expected from slaughter of record numbers of hogs and other livestock.

"Balancing rations with an adequate to liberal quantity of protein supplement will increase the production of essential livestock products, make more efficient use of feed grains, and absorb the unusually large supplies of vegetable meals and cakes," _________________ said.

"Farm families themselves may have to do some special planning if they have adequate diets in a world that is short of some food products and essential food preparation equipment, but balanced rations for farm animals should not be difficult with record supplies of high-protein feeds," ______________said. "Malnutrition among our strategic herds and flocks is unnecessary this year."

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FARMERS CAN FEED WHEAT TO LIVESTOCK

By feeding more wheat to all kinds of livestock, farmers can help make room for the new crop now taxing the Nation's storage facilities and conserve dwindling corn supplies, ________________________ says.

Dairy specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say wheat is similar to corn in feeding value. When wheat replaces corn, however, less high-protein concentrates are required in balancing rations because wheat contains more protein. At a time when the cost of high-protein concentrates is considerably greater, the farmer might plan his feeding program with this in mind. Too, wheat contains somewhat more phosphorus than corn, making the feeding of wheat an advantage in regions of phosphorus deficiency.

Wheat serves as a better feed if rolled or ground. Coarse grinding is preferable since finely ground wheat forms a gummy mass difficult to digest.

Experiments show that wheat is almost equal to corn for dairy cows and heifers when it makes up one-third to one-half of the total grain mixture. If the mixture is fed in small amounts wheat might safely make up one-half. When fed liberally the proportion of wheat is held to one-third.

The sale of 125 million bushels of Government-owned wheat for livestock feeding has been authorized. Sales are being made by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Information concerning wheat for feeding purposes may be obtained from the county agent or the county AAA committee, ___________________ says.

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HARVEST SOYBEAN PROPERLY; CHECK STORAGE, MACHINES

- - -

Soybean growers can help avoid penalties in purchase prices by careful harvesting, ______________ says. Threshing while wet, collection of foreign material, and cracking of beans tend to lower the grades of beans grown for oil.

"At a time when soybeans are vital to the war effort, growers can make sure they are harvesting their crop correctly by following practices used by successful growers," ______________ says.

For best results, soybeans are harvested only when they have a moisture content of 14 percent or less. The utilization of moisture and grade-testing facilities prior to harvest means a better product.

Before the crop is harvested, growers may contact the county agent or the county AAA committee concerning storage facilities. If bulk storage is not available either in warehouses or on the farm there must be enough sacks on hand to store the beans until transportation to warehouses or the crusher can be arranged.

Every effort should be made to get the proper adjustment on harvesting machinery to avoid cracking the beans.

When cut with a mowing machine equipped with a windrow or bunching attachment, the piles or shocks are left for 4 or 5 days in good drying weather, or until the beans are found to be fairly dry in the pods. Soybeans are stacked in much the same way as small grains.

The ordinary grain separator or combine can be adjusted to thresh soybeans successfully. Cylinder speed should be reduced to approximately one-half or one-third of the normal threshing rate to avoid cracking the beans. It may be desirable to substitute bars for part of the concave sections for the same reason.

The county agent or county AAA committee can give information concerning grading of soybeans such as the percentage of moisture, dockage, and foreign material other than dockage.

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CROP RESIDUES AID IN HOLDING SOIL

Crop residues in adapted areas protect the soil against high run-off and excessive erosion by wind or water and slow-down evaporation, tests in Nebraska by the U. S. Department of Agriculture reveal.

Crop residues such as combine wheat stubble and straw can prevent the formation of a compact layer on cultivated soil. During heavy rains two to four times as much water may be lost from a soil having a bare surface as from one covered with crop residues.

"Practical methods of preparing seedbeds, planting crops, and cultivating row crops on land protected by residues remain to be perfected. However, considerable progress has been made toward this goal," _______________ says.

It is necessary to work the soil beneath so as to disturb the residues as little as possible.

Water falling on bare land changes the soil structure. The surface becomes compact. In this condition the surface layer prevents rapid penetration of rainfall. Too, when water falls on a clean, finely prepared seedbed, the surface soon compacts. Then the water can enter the soil only at a slow rate, and much of it may be lost as run-off.

Equipment designed to till the soil thoroughly without destroying the residues is needed. Several implement companies manufacture machines well adapted for this work. All these tillage implements provide for some type of sweep or blade running beneath the surface. The blade loosens the soil but does not turn it over or bury the residue.

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'BALK' SYSTEM IS SOIL-SAVING AID

The "balk" system of cotton cultivation on sloping fields is worth careful consideration by ___________ farmers as a means of reducing the amount of topsoil washed away by rain, according to ____________________________________.

Under this cropping practice, untilled narrow bands of vegetation, called balks, are left between the cotton rows on the contour, he said.

The Soil Conservation Service recently announced the results of field tests of the balk system and other cropping practices made in 1941 by the Southern Piedmont Soil and Water Conservation Experiment Station, at Watkinsville, Ga. The tests showed that in a field with a 7-percent slope where the balk system was used the soil loss was only about 15 percent as great as in a field of exactly the same slope in which cotton only was grown. The difference was shown by actual measurements of the run-off and soil losses in specially constructed devices.

Here are the actual losses in fields of 7 percent slope in one year, as measured by the SCS engineers:

Field with continuous cotton -- Run-off of 20.7 percent of all the rain that fell and soil loss of 18.81 tons per acre.

Cotton with balks -- Run-off, 11 percent; soil loss, 2.94 tons per acre.

Cotton after lespedeza -- Run-off 11.9 percent; soil loss, 10.67 tons per acre.

Cotton strip 55 feet wide above kudzu strip 15 feet wide -- Run-off, 16.8 percent; soil loss, 3.89 tons per acre.

Oats and sown first-year lespedeza -- Run-off, 25.3 percent; soil loss, 4.73 tons per acre.

Second-year volunteer lespedeza -- Run-off 3.9 percent; soil loss, .22 tons per acre.

These tests indicate that cotton, a clean-cultivated crop, can be produced on moderately sloping land with relatively low soil loss by using the balk practice.

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----FILLERS----

Facts About Soybeans

Soybean meal can be made into celluloid substitutes, feed, fertilizer, human food, glue, casein, and water paints.

###

Oil from soybeans grown in ________________ can be made into glycerin, enamel, food, varnish, waterproof goods, linoleum, paint, soap, celluloid, printing ink, and candles.

###

Dried soybeans make stock feed, soy sauce, boiled and baked beans, soups, coffee substitute, vegetable milk, and breakfast foods.

###

Soybeans, in addition to their forage and food value, contain a valuable oil which is vitally needed in the national war effort.

###

Soybean hay can be fed profitably to all kinds of livestock. It makes an excellent winter ration for young cattle, sheep, horses, and mules and may be used to good advantage for hogs and poultry.

###

Milk from soybeans can be used in making breads, cakes, creaming vegetables, milk chocolate, and custards.

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FARMERS TO USE COTTON BALE COVERINGS

Cotton bale covers or "wrappers" will play an important part in the marketing of this year's crop, ______________________ said.

They will not only give ___________ cotton growers a neat-appearing and well-protected bale but will also assure them an opportunity to use a fabric manufactured from their own product.

Cooperative efforts of all major cotton trade organizations and the Agricultural Marketing Administration of the U.S.Department of Agriculture recently resulted in a program whereby growers would receive a 7-pound gross weight allowance when they market their cotton.

"By using cotton covers or patterns ____________ cotton growers are helping relieve the critical shortage of jute. All producers have the right to demand that 7 pounds be added to the gross weight of their cotton-covered bales when they sell their lint," he said.

Jute wrapper and ties on a 500-pound bale weigh around 21 pounds, while cotton patterns and ties weigh about 14 pounds.

The Department of Agriculture has operated a program to make patterns available at a reasonable price. The 1942 program provides for production of 4 million cotton patterns.

Around 11,000 bales of cotton are used in making a million cotton patterns. There is around 6 yards of fabric to a pattern.

It is estimated that 130,000 bales will make enough patterns to cover a 12-million bale crop of cotton.

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WASTE MATERIALS MAKE FERTILIZER

With many valuable fertilizers cut off because of the war, farmers can turn to conservation of fertilizer materials from minor sources and help relieve shortages, ________________ says.

Composts or mixtures are constantly being made through the rotting of leaves, twigs, roots, and other organic matter. Various substances may help supply organic matter and also often supply nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, and other elements needed by growing plants.

"For example," ______________ says, "in butchering hogs on the farm various parts of the carcass are frequently wasted. These are valuable fertilizers. Kitchen waste is good for composts, too, if it cannot be fed to animals. Dry leaves, weeds, sweepings from the house and barn, coffee grounds, fruit peelings, soot, and wood ashes are other examples."

Composts may be made in various ways, but the most common is to alternate layers of stable manure with waste and absorbent materials, such as dried leaves, peat, muck, and sod. The pile is kept moist and turned several times to mix the compost thoroughly. The outside of the pile may be covered with soil. Where possible at least half the material used should be manure, but if this quantity cannot be obtained a small amount is used to inoculate the heap with bacteria of decomposition.

"Where very fine material is desired, well-rotted compost may be screened and the parts which are not thoroughly broken down removed," ________________ says.

It is possible to use fertilizer either to hasten the decomposition of the waste materials or to increase the content of any needed element in the compost.

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ORDER MATURE FRUIT STOCK; AVOID LOSSESS

Victory gardeners planning to grow their own fruit this fall will insist on getting well-matured planting stock and avoid losses from cold injury during the winter, ____________________ says.

Successful growers will place orders early so that the stock can be delivered and planted before cold, rainy weather.

In many sections of the country fall planting is recommended for apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and small fruits. Fall planting is recommended particularly for farm fruit gardens, as there is usually more labor available in the fall than if planting is postponed until spring.

Nutrition specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say that more fruits and vegetables are necessary in the diet of every person, especially now in wartime when good health is essential to the war effort.

"One of the most practical ways to get in the habit of eating more health-giving fruit is to grow it yourself," ____________________ says. "A wise selection makes it possible to have fresh fruits from the home orchard most of the summer, and surpluses may be saved by canning, drying, or other means."

In ____________________ each farm garden could include the following:
(State or county)

____.

Detailed information concerning varieties and proper planting methods may be obtained from the county agent.

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USE WESTERN SEED;
AVOID ANTHRACNOSE

The best way to control anthracnose, a disease causing pink-colored circular spots on bean pods and black spots on the seed, is to buy only seed grown in the West, according to ______________________.

"There have been many reports that bean anthracnose is causing large losses this year. Reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate the disease is prevalent throughout the eastern half of the country," he said.

The way to control anthracnose is to use seed grown in the West. Growing conditions there do not favor development of the fungus causing the disease so the Western seed, grown from Colorado to the Pacific coast, are disease-free.

"Growers should demand western seed and buy only from reliable dealers," _________ said. "The use of disease-free seed is all that is necessary to hold anthracnose in check."

Anthracnose is caused by a fungus that lives overwinter in the seed. When a diseased bean germinates, the two halves of the seed pushing through the ground contain fungus which spreads to developing leaves, stems and pods.

In recent years there has been a noticeable increase of anthracnose on snap and navy beans in Eastern States. This is a direct result of using seed grown east of the Rocky Mountains.

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PROPERTY VALUE IS IMPROVED BY FELLING INFERIOR TREES

Improve the value of your woodlands by removing trees for fuel that would hamper the growth of good sound stock, ____________________ said. Make the woodlands pay dividends, but keep the capital stock of trees in continuous productive condition.

About 66 million cords of wood are used annually for fuel. At least another 30 million cords of low-grade material suitable only for fuel wood can be produced economically to help relieve threatened shortages of coal and fuel oil.

"Remove for fuel only the dead, poorly formed, unthrifty, and other trees not suitable for sawlogs, pulpwood, box bolts, poles, piling, and fence posts," ______________pointed out. "Fuel wood is probably the lowest in value of all forest products. With this in mind the farmer can make improvement cuttings on his farm using the cull and inferior trees as fuel. Tops and large limbs of trees cut for other products should also be utilized for fuel whenever possible."

The war has tremendously increased the demands on all transportation facilities. Fuel oil and coal must be shipped to many sections of the country, and many areas will find shortages this year because of the lack of transportation.

"There is no real need for fuel shortages, because in most sections of the country there is an ample supply of wood fuel. This fuel can be made available without involving transportation facilities needed for the war effort," _________said.

Farmers, in harvesting wood for fuel, may realize a new source of income, he said.

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SAVING MANURE MEANS PROFIT FOR FARMERS

_______________ farmers can save farm manure and help combat wartime commercial fertilizer shortages and, in addition, profit in crop increases, _____________ says.

"The billion tons of livestock manure on American farms is capable, even in normal times, of producing $3,000,000,000 worth of crop increases," __________ states. "However, growers have received only a fourth to a third of this potential benefit. Much of the manure is lost because it is left on pastures and uncultivated ground. Losses also occur when the other half is improperly handled."

Manure loss occurs in several ways, by losing nitrogen in improper fermentation and in drying, leaching of valuable nutrients from storage piles exposed to rainfall and failure to save all parts.

"Fertilizer contents are of outstanding importance during current shortages but they do not represent all the benefits of manure use," ____________ says. "Farm manure adds humus to the soil, improves tilth, water-holding capacity, aeration, temperature relations, and activity of micro-organisms."

Practical suggestions for handling manure include saving all parts by use of clay or concrete floors, excluding air by letting the animals tramp it down, and seeing that piles if not covered are high, narrow, and protected on the sides. Using plenty of bedding material or litter to absorb liquids is also recommended.

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LEGUMES RELEASE NITRATES FOR USE IN WAR EFFORT

War needs for nitrates give new emphasis to the benefits of legumes as winter cover crops on ______________ (State) farms, says __________________________.

Increased yields of cotton, corn, and other staple crops have often been shown to be a sure result of properly handled winter cover crops that are plowed under in the spring for green manure. Most important of these crops have always been the nitrogen-fixing legumes, which have now increased in value when nitrates are needed for war.

Winter legumes not only add nitrogen to the soil but also check sheet erosion, and prevent losses from leaching of nitrogen already present, _________ points out.

Hairy vetch, smooth vetch, and Austrian winter peas, the winter cover crop most commonly used, are adapted for growth throughout the South. Three other kinds of legumes are also common---bur-clover on fertile soils, sourclover in Louisiana delta lands and black lands of Alabama and Mississippi, and crimson clover in the region east of the Blue Ridge from northern Alabama and Georgia north to New Jersey and in the northern part of the Cotton Belt.

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FILLERS

With reasonably experienced labor it takes about 8 man hours to fell, buck, split, and pile a cord of 4-foot fuel wood.

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Fuel wood can help relieve shortages of coal and fuel oil. It can be cut from waste materials on the farm in 4-foot lengths, full tree or log lengths, or in convenient stove sizes. The practice followed will depend on transportation available and whether the wood is for use on the farm or for sale.

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Good tools are necessary for the economical production of fuel wood, foresters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say. For felling and bucking small-sized material, the new type saw with a tapered blade held under tension in a light tubular steel bow is very good. A splitting maul which combines sledge hammer and blade is handy for splitting cordwood. For bucking large-sized material, the gasoline-powered dragsaw works very well, and for cutting wood to stove lengths the "buzz" saw is a most necessary tool.

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Green, freshly cut wood usually requires 6 months to a year of seasoning before it makes satisfactory fuel. For rapid drying, the wood should be stacked in a fairly dry location where it is exposed to sun and wind. Large pieces should be split.

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Foresters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say the fuel value of some species of trees is but little improved by seasoning, largely because of the small amount of moisture they contain at the time of cutting. Black locust, shagbark hickory, lodgepole pine, American beech, Virginia or scrub pine, white ash, red pine, douglas fir, and Osage-orange are several.

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HARVEST SPRAY SUCCESS DEPENDS ON PROPER USE

Timing, temperature, and thorough coverage are three factors considered in the success of harvest sprays in many apple-growing sections, _______________ says.

Two years of harvest spray use has demonstrated that sprays are of great help in reducing drop losses prior to and during the harvest period. Sprays should also prove useful in extending the picking season, thereby enabling the grower to harvest a greater proportion of his fruit with fewer pickers.

In the matter of timing, fruit growers should bear in mind that the effecteve period of sprays is limited. To obtain the best results the spray should be applied just prior to or at the very beginning of the harvest drop.

Observation as to the progress of the drop will aid in timing.

Sprays are more effective when applied at temperatures above 75 degrees F. When a small amount of spraying is done the warmer part of the day is the best time. Stronger sprays are recommended if spraying is done at temperatures between 50 and 70 degrees.

"The spray must contact the fruit stem to be effective. Control can be no more effective than coverage given," _______________ says.

The effective period is only 10 to 14 days in the case of McIntosh and is generally not longer than 3 weeks with many other varieties, even under most favorable conditions. Repeat sprays may prove helpful and are applied a week to 10 days following the first application.

Hormone-sprayed apples are usually much "tighter". As a result the danger of stem pulling and tearing of the skin is much greater. Inexperienced picking crews should be notified of this before any damage results, _______________ says.

(September 3, 1942)

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IMPROVED DRAINAGE AIDS IN PRODUCTION

Improved drainage is one of the principal soil conservation practices through which ______________ farmers can increase their production to help the country meet its wartime needs, according to _______________________.

Frequently, he said, improvement and extension of drainage systems makes possible the use of idle land for growing corn, soybeans, and truck crops, which are important in the Food-for-Freedom drive.

Large-scale drainage and reclamation projects usually require an extensive development program over a period of years, but for immediate aid in the Nation's war effort, many farmers can make valuable contributions by improving the drainage of lands already in cultivation. Well-drained fields can be worked earlier in the spring. Poor drainage often results in young crops being drowned out, making it necessary for the farmer to replant. Drainage is essential to good crop rotation, as sweetclover and other soil-building crops will not grow on soggy soils and liming is often useless unless the soil is properly drained. Cultivation is more costly and wasteful on fields without good drainage. Crops grown on well-drained soil are better able to withstand drought because they develop a deeper and stronger root system.

Simple field drains which will remove standing water, bedding with dead furrows 40 to 100 feet apart, clearing of outlet ditches, removal of logs, brush debris, and other obstructions from drains, and timely repair and maintenance of tile drains are some of the more common practices which farmers can carry out themselves to secure better drainage. Along with improved drainage, it should be remembered that other conservation practices, including fertilizers, green-manure crops, and proper rotations, go hand in hand with efficient farming and must be a part of a complete farm conservation program.

(September 3, 1942)

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LEGUMES IMPORTANT TO PEANUT GROWERS

Winter legumes will be of special importance to ______________ (State) cotton farmers who are supplementing wartime oil supplies by growing more peanuts in their cotton, peanut, legume rotations, says ______________________.

Studies by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, show that use of winter legumes makes it possible to maintain cotton yields with less nitrogen, which is now required for war purposes. In these studies the winter legumes were in addition to summer legumes in the rotation.

These findings were reported in connection with fertilizer experiments which indicated that increased peanut acreages may reduce cotton yields unless accompanie by additional fertilizing, ______________________ says.

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FOOD LOCKER PLANTS REPORT BIG BUSINESS

A fifth annual count of frozen food locker plants in the United States, made through the State extension services, shows an increase of 700 during the year ended July 1942.

________ (State) has ____ (No.) locker plants, and operators in almost all sections of the country report a capacity business.

The locker industry is storing perishable foods at the rate of more than 600 million pounds a year for over a million families, three-fourths of whom are farmers. A report of these developments, prepared by K.F. Warner, extension meat specialist of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, shows nearly a fourfold increase in the number of locker plants during the last 5 years.

Of 4,323 plants reported in July of this year, 550 are in Iowa, 375 are in Washington, 350 in Minnesota, and 325 in Wisconsin. Most of the remainder are distributed among Middle Western and Pacific Coast States.

Extension workers in all States having plants report these establishments are serving as additional local outlets for information on wartime food production and nutrition programs.

The July 1942 count of locker plants by States:

Alabama........	23	Maine...........	1	Ohio............	146
Arizona........	5	Maryland........	9	Oklahoma........	90
Arkansas.......	17	Massachusetts...	1	Oregon..........	300
California.....	140	Michigan........	100	Pennsylvania....	42
Colorado.......	56	Minnesota.......	350	Rhode Island....	0
Connecticut....	3	Mississippi.....	27	South Carolina..	4
Delaware.......	2	Missouri........	116	South Dakota....	135
Florida........	1	Montana.........	70	Tennessee.......	30
Georgia........	10	Nebraska........	224	Texas...........	161
Idaho..........	120	Nevada..........	1	Utah............	56
Illinois.......	300	New Hampshire...	0	Vermont.........	16
Indiana........	103	New Jersey......	2	Virginia........	10
Iowa...........	550	New Mexico......	1	Washington......	375
Kansas.........	215	New York........	50	West Virginia...	1
Kentucky.......	14	North Carolina..	6	Wisconsin.......	325
Louisiana......	8	North Dakota....	75	Wyoming.........	32

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NEARLY ALL WOODS NEEDED AT PRESENT

Practically all hardwoods are in demand in 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 and special thicknesses, particularly in grades of No. 1 common and better, ___________ says.

Softwoods in board and framing items, grades and sizes are also needed. Crating and boxing lumber is wanted in many species.

"Since truck and tire replacements may be shut off completely in coming months, foresters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture suggest that small sawmill operators and farmers hauling timber conserve what they have," ____________ ____________________ says.

Some timely suggestions for "keeping 'em rolling":

Put the mill close to the timber. A thousand board feet of logs weighs three times and green lumber nearly twice as much, as dry lumber. Dry the lumber at the mill.

Reserve trucks for the longer hauls over good roads. Tires wear out on rough woods roads three times as fast as on good roads.

Substitute wagons, scoots, bummers for trucks in the woods. Chutes and streams also can be substituted in places.

Repair the bad spots in the roads to save equipment.

Enlist the cooperation of employees in considerate use of equipment and place definite responsibility in someone for systematic lubrication, tire pressure, and parts checking.

Have minor repairs made promptly. Anticipate and schedule major ones for nonoperating periods.

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DRESSED-UP HENS ARE POOR LAYERS

Do your hens look slick with glossy, oily feathers before they finish their laying year? If they do, get rid of them because they're not cooperating in the Food-for-Freedom egg production program.

Culling time is here, and now is the time to switch loafers from the chicken yard to the Sunday dinner table, ________________ says.

"The hard-working well-fed hen has on her laying clothes, dry and frayed. The oil and fats from her feed have gone into egg yolks. The loafer hen stopped laying eggs and made feathers," _________ points out.

There are several good ways to tell whether or not a hen is loafing on the job. First, look at the beak and shanks. If she belongs to one of the common yellow-skin varieties and if she's laying, the color will be faded or bleached out. Then look at the comb. If its full of blood, red and waxy she's a hard worker. If she is loafing it will be pale and shriveled.

Determine the condition of the skin. The layer has a soft texture like a kid-glove feel. A nonlayer has a hard, dry skin, relatively tight.

________________ points out the laying hen has a soft, pliable abdomen and well-spread bones.

"Cull the loafers out and save the best layers for breeding stock. Their daughters next year will help you produce more Food for Freedom," he says.

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PLUCK YOUR GEESE FOR NATION'S ARMED FORCES

The plucking of live geese may be a new source of income to many ____________ farmers this fall and at the same time help to relieve the shortages of feathers, ____________ says.

The present market price for goose feathers is around $____________ a pound.

Prior to the war, feathers went into pillows, comforts, and mattresses. Now they are used in making flying suits for aviators and may be used in many other ways to help protect soldiers and sailors against the cold.

Poultry raisers usually pluck the feathers from live geese prior to molting. A few pick as often as every 6 weeks during the spring, summer, and early fall while others pick only once or twice a year, either in the spring or fall.

Feathers are plucked only when the quills appear dry and do not contain blood. Both young and old geese are plucked. About a pound of feathers may be plucked from a goose during a year.

"Feathers are never pulled after November 15, or the geese will not be in full feather for marketing," ____________ says. "Neither should they be picked during the breeding season."

In plucking, a stocking is usually put over the head of the goose and the soft feathers on the breast, back, and abdomen are pulled. Not more than five quill feathers should be pulled from each wing. Enough short feathers to provide support underneath the wings are always left.

Feathers are partly cured before they are shipped by placing them in sacks of loosely woven material hung in the loft of a building where there is good air circulation. Feathers in the bags are stirred occasionally during this curing period.

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BEAN, PEA WEEVIL CONTROL NECESSARY

With many ______________ farmers growing legumes for the first time this year as part of the Food for Freedom program, the control of weevils in beans and peas becomes more and more important, _________________ says.

"In applying weevil-control methods it must be remembered that the species fall into two distinct groups. First, weevils that attack seeds only in the field, and, second, weevils that attack seed both in the field and in storage. Any remedy reducing the number of weevils in the field, lessens the number in storage, and proper control in storage reduces the number in the fields," _________________ states.

Many methods of control are nearly the same for both groups. General control methods recommended by entomologists of the U.S.Department of Agriculture are:

1. Plant weevil-free seed. Large numbers of weevils may escape from infested seed and attack growing crops.
2. Thresh or sell all seed from weevil-infested fields before weevil emergence occurs so that the seed can be easily and cheaply treated.
3. Immediately after harvesting, place the seed in tight bags. This protects it from outside attack and prevents escape of weevils that may be in the bags.
4. Eliminate shattered seeds and other crop remnants remaining on the field after harvest. This may be done by clean plowing, burning, or pasturing with livestock, thus destroying common sources of reinfestation.
5. Destroy or plow under pea or bean straw refuse from fields before weevils can emerge and infest the new crop.
6. Clean up possible weevil hibernating quarters such as brush-filled fence rows, abandoned orchards, and dilapidated fences and buildings.
7. Examine storage places at frequent intervals and fumigate when necessary.
8. See your county agent for latest methods of control through use of insecticide applications.

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WINTER LEGUMES REPLACE NEEDED NITROGEN IN SOIL

Nitrogen from the air will go a long way toward replacing nitrates from abroad when farmers increase their plantings of legumes for winter cover crops, according to ____________________________.

Nitrates are now needed for war purposes, and for this reason the use of cover crops that fix needed nitrogen plant food in the soil is more important on ___________ farms than ever before, he said.

The movement of legume seed into this area from the Northwest, as well as the past program to increase seed production in the Southern States, is making it possible for larger numbers of farmers to plant legume cover crops this fall.

Legumes are planted in the fall not only as a cover crop to protect the soil and its plant foods but also as green manure for plowing under in spring to increase later crop yields. The secret of the added value of legumes is that bacteria on their roots store in the soil the nitrogen taken from the air by the plant.

Scientists of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimate that plowing under a growth of winter legumes may be equivalent to an application per acre of 600 to 800 pounds of nitrate of soda which contains 16 percent nitrogen. Hairy vetch has been known to add 137 to 202 pounds of pure nitrogen per acre and crimson clover 139 to 188 pounds. Other valuable legumes for winter cover crops in the South are bur-clover, sourclover, Austrian winter field peas, smooth monantha, and woolly-pod vetch.

Legumes also conserve nitrates and other chemicals already in the soil by preventing leaching, ____________________ said.

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POTATOES IN LOW-COST MEALS

A new U. S. Department of Agriculture publication, "Potatoes in Low-Cost Meals," prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics and distributed by the Agricultural Marketing Administration, says in part:

Potatoes prevented sailors from dying of scurvy back in the days of long voyages on sailing ships and helped pave the way to discovery of vitamin C.

Failure of the potato crop once caused famine in Ireland.

With potato flowers pinned to his coat, a French king made potatoes fashionable, so the story goes, and soon all his people were eating these "apples of the earth."

Vitamin C, vitamin B_1 (thiamine), iron, protein, starch---so reads the list of food values present in all potatoes, the U. S. Department of Agriculture says. Sweetpotatoes score on two more counts. They are a good source of carotene, which the body can change into vitamin A. They also have some sugar.

To get the most from potatoes, cook them in their jackets.

When potatoes are peeled keep peelings thin. Prized minerals lie close beneath this surface.

Peel potatoes just before they are cooked. Don't let them soak for minerals and vitamins are lost.

Store white potatoes in a cool, airy place where they won't freeze. Store sweetpotatoes in a dry place where they will not chill.

(Editors: These excerpts may be used in anyway you see fit. They may suggest other stories on the preparation of potatoes in a nutritious diet.)

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DOUBLE PLANTING OF BACTERIA HELPS CRIMSON-CLOVER GROWTH

Enlisting bacteria for wartime service in crimson-clover fields of ________________, to increase nitrogen supplies, is made surer by inoculations
(State or county)
when the clover is planted and again a few days after the seedlings break through the ground.

Called double inoculation, this practice has been tested in experiments and is now particularly recommended when war uses of nitrates emphasize the need for other nitrogen sources such as crimson clover for turning under. Other winter legumes are also benefited by double inoculation, particularly those that are small seeded, ______________ says.

Secret of the crimson-clover values in adding nitrogen to the soil is the association of these leguminous plants with bacteria at their roots. Without bacteria legumes take no nitrogen from the air, and without legumes the bacteria are of little value. To take nitrogen from the air and add it to the soil the plants and bacteria must work together.

Southern farmers have long found it necessary to "plant" the needed bacteria as well as the legumes. A second inoculation with bacteria is insurance for better stands and growth.

Inoculations are made with commercial cultures or with soil from a field that has recently grown the same kind of crop as the one being planted. Many farmers use both. Commercial cultures are used in accordance with directions on their packages. Soil containing bacteria is mixed with the seed at the rate of half a bushel or more an acre and drilled, or it is broadcast at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds an acre and worked into the soil before seeding.

Second inoculations are broadcast over the field in rainy or cloudy weather so that sunshine will not kill the bacteria. For this inoculation commercial culture for a bushel of seed is mixed with 50 to 60 pounds of moistened cottonseed meal, sand, or soil. This treatment seems to supply living bacteria to the seedlings just when many of the young plants need them most, and it pulls them through to provide a good stand.

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EARLY HOG MARKETING ESSENTIAL THIS YEAR

Hog growers can speed up fattening and marketing of this year's pigs now to help to ease serious problems in transportation that may be confronted this winter, ________________ said.

"A quarter more pigs will go through the same marketing and processing facilities that existed a year ago in meeting the 1942 Food for Freedom goals," _________ said. "December and January have been the months in which most hogs were marketed. If farmers wait to market the bulk of their hogs in the 2 months this year, there will probably be a serious shortage in transportation and handling facilities."

All the pork and lard American farmers can produce is needed in the national war effort. Marketing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say that hogs should be marketed at heavy weights. Special hog rations and protein supplements can be used to get faster gains and to make grain go farther.

"Studies by the Department reveal that 5 to 6 bushels of corn fed with 50 pounds of protein supplements will add as much weight to a hog in less time than 10 bushels of corn fed alone," _____________ said.

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LEGUMES FOR WINTER COVER CROPS HAVE MANY BENEFITS

Planting legumes this fall to save nitrates for war is sure to benefit ______________________ farmers in more ways than one.

Sustaining crop yields and holding the use of war-vital chemicals to a minimum are important results of legume plantings this year. These benefits in turn involve many soil improvements that follow the use of legumes as winter-cover and green-manure crops, ______________________ says.

As green manure the legumes not only enrich the soil with nitrogen taken from the air but also improve its physical condition by adding organic matter. They increase the soil's moisture-holding capacity and make it easier to till.

Fertile soils have many micro-organisms that depend on organic matter. Organic matter, added when legumes are plowed under, also has an effect on mineral elements in the soil and aids in making them available as plant food, ______________ says.

Green manure conserves fertilizer by protecting the soil from leaching of plant foods already present. Without a growing crop the land loses the plant-food elements that become available for crops by decomposition or otherwise. When a green-manure crop is on the land these elements are taken up by the crop and are again made available when it is turned into the soil.

As a winter cover the legumes protect the soil from heavy rain, slow down the flow of water on slopes, and help hold the soil in place. Soil conservation is thus among their outstanding benefits.

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LEGUMES SEEDED IN FALL HELP SOUTHERN PASTURES

Seeding pasture lands in ______________________ (State or county) with legumes this fall will pay good dividends in 1943, ______________________________ says. Legumes in pasture lands not only provide especially good grazing and increase the length of the grazing season, they also add nitrogen to the soil and become green manure for companion grass plants in the pasture.

Good grazing is expected to be especially important in 1943 meat and milk production for the Food-for-Freedom Program. Using legumes to add nitrogen to the soil will be a good wartime practice when nitrates are needed for munitions.

Suggested legumes for fall seeding in pastures include white clover, Persian clover, the hop clovers, and bur-clover.

White clover, a legume suited particularly to more fertile soils, is seeded at the rate of 2 to 5 pounds per acre. Persian clover, sown 3 to 6 pounds per acre, is a winter annual suited to moist, heavy soils. Hop clovers are adapted to the upland poorer, sandy soils. They may be seeded at the rate of 3 to 6 pounds per acre. Bur-clover, requiring well-drained, heavy, sweet soil, is sown at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds of hulled seed per acre.

Where the soils vary widely within a field, a mixture of 2 pounds each of white, Persian, and hop clover is recommended.

Seeding of crimson clover on closely grazed Bermuda grass at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds of locally adapted seed per acre has given excellent results in many places, ______________________________ says.

Fertilizing for these clovers and inoculation of the seed are important for success.

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FARMERS URGED TO SEEK BEST MARKETS FOR QUALITY EGGS

With eggs a vital wartime food, it is both profitable and patriotic for the farmer to deliver his high-quality eggs to markets or dealers properly equipped to handle them so they will reach consumers in good condition.

"He will be repaid for the extra time and trouble taken to produce better eggs if he sells to a dealer who buys them on a graded and candled basis," __________ says. "Progressive dealers who buy eggs according to quality are doing a great deal to raise standards of egg production. Farmers and dealers working together can increase the number of high-quality eggs that will be available for our armed forces, our allies, and the civilian population this year."

Time is an important factor in egg marketing at every step, from the time the egg is laid until it appears on the breakfast table. It's up to the farmer to make frequent deliveries to the dealer--at least twice a week--and up to the dealer to send the eggs promptly on their way to the consumer.

Since every dealer must hold eggs a certain length of time, it is essential that he have adequate refrigeration facilities to keep them as fresh as possible. Experiments have shown that heat causes both fertile and infertile eggs to deteriorate rapidly. An egg will lose as much in quality when kept for 3 days at 90 degrees as when held 23 days at a temperature below 60 degrees.

In wartime unnecessary waste or spoilage is unpatriotic. The farmer should not feel that his responsibility has ended once his eggs have been produced. He has an important job to see that they reach the consumer without losing their high quality. This he can do by selling to a reliable dealer.

The importance of making every egg produced a good one when it reaches the consumer is best indicated by the extent of national requirements at present. Purchases by the Agricultural Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Lend-Lease purposes for the first 8 months of 1942 amounted to 547,886,490 dozen, in terms of shell eggs. These purchases included 178,534,665 pounds of dried whole eggs and 409,417 cases of shell eggs. In addition increased quantities of shell eggs have been needed for the armed forces and for domestic use, total requirements calling for more than 4 billion dozen eggs in 1942 with prospects now for at least similar quantities in 1943.

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FEED SOUND CORN; AVOID POISONING

_____________________farmers can help prevent moldy corn poisoning among horses and mules by making sure only sound corn or corn fodder is fed, ______ says.

Moldy corn poisoning usually makes its appearance in the late fall or winter in horses or mules that have been fed on moldy, stunted, or otherwise deteriorated or inferior corn. This malady has been responsible for the death of thousands of valuable horses in several of the Corn Belt States, usually in the months of November to April. Other animals may tolerate poor corn, but it is dangerous to horses.

There is no specific remedy for the disease, and when it is suspected a veterinarian should be called at once.

Other toxins or poisons in deteriorated feeds other than corn, as well as some mineral poisons, may cause similar symptoms. Among plants which may cause nervous symptoms are whorled milkweed, yellow tarweed, poison hemlock, ragwort, locoweed, ergot-infested paspalum grass and horsetail.

Green, rotten, or sprouted potatoes are dangerous feed for horses or other animals and often cause symptoms suggestive of encephalitis. Certain ticks feeding on various animals, including horses, sometimes cause a peculiar form of paralysis which is usually remedied promptly by the removal of the ticks.

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STRENGTH IS IN THE LAND

Good food is important to everybody of every age. Good food keeps people mentally alert and physically fit for a longer span of years. Lack of it makes people old before their time, say nutritionists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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To maintain plant life, soils must contain organic material and certain minerals such as calcium and phosphate. Lack of mineral food starves plants.

###

Poor crops and poor homes are typical of mineral-poor soil. The only soil in which minerals can be fully utilized is topsoil, where organic matter and humus from decayed plants are found. On some subsoils only meager plant life will exist even if mineral food is applied.

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Stock pastured on good soil are bigger and healthier than stock on poor pasture, say U.S. Department of Agriculture soil specialists. In areas where phosphate and lime are applied, the stock know the difference and graze pastures that have been improved in preference to untreated plots.

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Minerals help make us strong enough to do the jobs that need to be done for Victory. For essential materials people depend on the food they eat -- on plants and animals which get their calcium and phosphorus and other body-building minerals from the soil.

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Conservation practices which restore minerals to the soil help provide plenty of mineral-rich foods for Americans. Under the national farm program farmers are using record amounts of lime and phosphate -- are planting more legumes which restore nitrogen to the soil.

###

Many diseases are caused by vitamin shortages in the diet. Pellagra, scurvy, and rickets are starvation diseases. Some cases of heart trouble and arthritis may be caused by vitamin shortages, nutritionists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture say.

###

A shortage of vitamin A in the diet weakens eyesight and increases night blindness. To make their eyes stronger for night flying, British aviators are fed vitamin A-rich diets.

###

Many American boys are being turned down by the Army because of poor eyesight -- many of them doubtless because they didn't have enough vitamin A in their food.

###

Five times as much vitamin A was found in milk from cows fed on a good grade of alfalfa hay as was contained in the milk of cows fed on a poor grade of timothy hay. Often worn-out land won't grow alfalfa until it's been built up with lime and phosphate.

###

Good soil makes more and better food. Nourishing qualities of food vary with the fertility of the soil from which it comes. This means that the farmer's problem of keeping the soil fertile to produce abundant crops of food rich in minerals and vitamins is not only a farm problem but a national health problem.

(This material was taken from U.S. Department of Agriculture Publication, Strength Is in the Land, prepared by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Copies may be obtained from the AAA, USDA, Washington, D. C.)

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OBSERVE SOWING DATES AND AVOID HESSIAN FLY DAMAGE

Observe the safe-sowing dates this year and protect winter wheat crops against the hessian fly, ________________ says.

A harvesttime survey by entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with State entomologists, reveals moderate to heavy fly infestation in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, and north central and eastern Kansas. With continued favorable weather conditions, severe damage to fall seedings for the 1943 crop may be expected unless steps are taken to prevent it.

"When safe-sowing dates are observed, the wheat does not ordinarily appear above the ground until most of the flies, which come from the stubble of the preceding crop and from volunteer wheat growing in the stubble, have emerged and died," ______________ points out. Serious infestation by the fall generation of flies is thus escaped."

Community observance of the safe dates is highly important. If a few fields in a neighborhood are sown early and become infested in the fall they may serve as sources of spring infestation not only in these fields but in neighboring fields.

The large amount of moisture in most of the winter wheat belt this year was very favorable to the growth of the hessian fly.

______________ says the safe-sowing dates in ________________ are:
(State or locality)

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TRACTOR LIGHTS AID PRODUCTION

Farmers whose tractors lack lighting equipment will find its installation need not be costly and will be an aid in the Food-for-Freedom production program.

Electric systems will help mostly during rush seasons and when unfavorable weather has delayed work.

________________ points out:

A number of farm tractors under 5 years of age are equipped with most of the basic equipment necessary for light installation.

The installation need not be costly if discarded automobile or truck parts are available or can be purchased at a moderate cost.

Tractor lighting calls for a generator, storage battery, ammeter, reverse current or similar relay, lamps, pulleys, belts, switches, cable, and wire. A 6-volt generator and a battery capable of holding its charge are desirable. If much night work is to be done a new battery would be justified. Batteries from cars, trucks, or other tractors could be borrowed in an emergency.

In planning the lighting system these points can be considered:

1. How can the generator be driven to the best advantage, from the fan or magneto shaft, or from the belt pulley, and what equipment and connections are needed?

2. The light switch and ammeter should be accessible and readily seen from the operator's seat.

3. The battery may be secured to the tractor floor or supported under the engine hood.

4. Locate lights in accordance with the nature of most work. Lamps may need to be shifted at times. One lamp is needed to light the path ahead of the tractor and one to show the main working parts. One lamp could be trained toward the rear to light up the pulled machine.

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HOG LICE INFESTATION IS EASILY CONTROLLED

If young pigs, infested with hog lice from their mother, are allowed to go untreated until they are old enough to market, there may be a reduction in value of 2 to 6 percent, ________________ says.

"We must have that 2 to 6 percent in finish to help meet our war production goals of pork," ________________ says. "Why let hogs be tortured by the biggest of all the lice that infest our domestic animals? The remedies are simple, inexpensive, and effective.

The presence of hog lice is easily detected. They feed frequently and puncture the skin in a different place each time. A hog with even a few lice will rub and scratch itself on the sides of the pen or on posts, troughs, and other objects.

Two of the simplest remedies are crude petroleum in dipping vats and kerosene-oil emulsion applied by hand. Both are effective in killing hog lice and their eggs, specialists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture point out.

Dipping hogs in especially designed vats is the most effective and economical means of controlling lice when the number of animals is large. When only a few hogs are to be treated, crude petroleum or kerosene emulsion may be applied by hand. Care should be taken to distribute the insecticide evenly over the entire head and body of the animal, particular attention being given to the inner surface of the ears. The materials may be applied with a brush, mop, or cloth.

The county agent can give valuable aid to farmers on dipping formulas.

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CLEAN EGGS BRING BETTER PRICES

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"Eggs must be clean to bring good prices," says ____________________, in discussing the kind of eggs needed to meet growing wartime requirements. "Consumers willing to pay high prices will not readily accept eggs that are soiled. The poultryman who markets dirty eggs must sell to less discriminating buyers at lower prices. Records show that soiled eggs bring from 7 to 12 cents less per dozen than clean eggs of the same quality."

Soilage of eggs can be reduced with only a little care in addition to that usually exercised by good poultrymen. A few simple practices, generally applied, would make every egg produced this year clean and attractive in appearance.

A deep litter on the floor of the laying house, for the hens to use as a door mat, and roost poles screened with poultry wire to keep them from walking on the soiled dropping boards, will prevent eggs from being soiled by dirty feet. When the yards are wet and muddy after a rain, keep the hens shut in until afternoon, or until most of the eggs have been laid.

At least one large nest is needed for every five hens to prevent excessive "traffic" per nest. If the nests are made of good clean material, such as excelsior, shavings, or straw, breakage of eggs will be reduced and clean whole eggs will not be stained by broken ones.

Gathering the eggs frequently - at least three times a day - will reduce the time of their exposure to soilage and result in cleaner and better eggs.

If an egg becomes soiled, it can be cleaned by applying baking soda with a damp cloth, and allowed to dry thoroughly before placing in a case.

When the eggs are ready for crating, pack them in clean containers. It will be found the appearance of eggs makes a great deal of difference in their value on the market.

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GET YOUR EQUIPMENT IN SHAPE NOW; AVOID DELAYS

By placing farm equipment in good shape now ________________ farmers can insure against costly delays later, ________________ says.

Many farmers know by the end of a season some of the damage their machines have undergone. However, a mere check-up is not enough. Every machine part, carefully inspected, the condition noted, and the need for repair or replacement determined, will go a long way in prolonging the life of the machine.

"Last year farmers conditioned their farm machinery in earnest. Now we can see the results. A year of record-breaking production. This year the machine repaired last year will have to undergo another check-up to see what is needed in the way of repair for next season of operation," ______________ says.

Several counties found that machinery pools set up locally supplied many parts. Repair centers gave excellent results. Several other methods were used in giving proper attention to valuable farm machinery.

This year the conditioning work should proceed in a systematic manner. To insure timeliness machines are repaired in the order they are required for field use, unless this interferes with a well-organized plan.

In ordering parts give make and model or year of machine or implement, the name or description of the part and part number. For best results all machines are checked in the late fall or early winter and all needed parts ordered then.

Valuable aid may be obtained from the dealer who is acquainted with the machines and is in a position to assist in getting the right part needed.

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HOME-GROWN SEED HELPS IN SOUTHERN LEGUME PLANTING

Home-grown seed is helping to expand plantings of winter legumes in several sections of the South and might well be used more widely, ________ says.

Most of the seeds for winter legumes in ______________________ now come from
(State or county)
vetches and Austrian peas grown in the Pacific Northwest. Austrian winter pea seeds cannot be successfully raised in the South, but seed patches of vetches and other legumes have already been proved practical as an additional source of winter cover crop seed.

Increased savings are expected from seed growing in the future. Seed demands are increasing because war uses of nitrates make the nitrogen added to the soil by legumes all the more valuablp. Seed supplies from a distance may at the same time be affected by transportation problems.

Legumes for which seed patches can be planned this fall include hairy vetch, which can be raised generally throughout the upper South; narrow-leaf vetch, requiring fertile soils but bearing seed early and surely and growing throughout the South; and monantha vetch, which has proved to be a sure seeder and to give good yields on average soils in Alabama.

Bur-clover seeds can be produced anywhere in the South on fertile soils. Crimson clover may be grown throughout the upper South, has produced heavy crops of seed in northwestern Florida and in the southern parts of Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana.

Farmers may receive AAA soil-building payments for growing winter legumes.

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Expert Urges Careful Packing of Eggs

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Egg cases, either new or used, are scarce right now and with billions of eggs needed at drying plants, supply depots, and markets everywhere, it is more important than ever to pack eggs carefully before they leave the farm, according to________________.

If second-hand packing materials are being used make sure they are very clean before packing the eggs. Clean eggs, placed in clean containers, sell faster on the market and bring higher prices. Eggs wrapped in newspapers or other printed material are subject to soilage by ink.

If fillers and cases have been mended many times, make sure that they are still sturdy, for one broken egg can stain a caseful. Check to see that the case is nailed tightly together, and when you are ready to put the top on, fasten it securely with four nails at each end. It is advisable to use special cushion flats at the top and bottom of the case to give additional protection.

However, there is work to be done even before the packing begins. First, be sure that your eggs have been properly cooled, sorted for size, and graded either by candling or by sorting out the outwardly perfect from the defective. If eggs are packed before the animal heat has been removed, they will deteriorate rapidly. Pack the large, medium, and small eggs separately, and keep those that are dirty, cracked, too small, or very large ones for home use.

Eggs must always be packed with the pointed end down. This is very important.

"Deliver eggs to the market at least twice a week. If there are not enough to fill a standard 30-dozen case this often, send them in smaller containers, but send them while they are fresh,________________says. "Pack them carefully -- market them often -- and you'll be doing your share to make every egg count toward our wartime production goals."

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CAREFUL PLANTING OF AUSTRIAN PEAS PAYS

Best results in using Austrian winter peas as a winter cover crop in _______________ (State or county) may be obtained by planting them only once in 3 or 4 years on the same piece of land and by using other precautions, _______________ says.

If Austrian winter peas have not grown on well-drained, reasonably fertile land for at least 2 years, a good crop may be expected if three other needs are met---sufficient phosphate and potash in the soil, inoculation of the seed, and late enough planting in the fall to avoid damage by nematodes. In _______________ (State or county) peas should not be planted before _______________ (date).

Other cover crops should be used in the winter between Austrian pea plantings. Bur-clover and crimson clover are suggested for areas adapted to these legumes. For other areas, rye and oats are recommended. Vetches should not be used because they are susceptible to pea diseases.

AAA soil-building payments are available to farmers who grow winter legumes. Farmers may also obtain seed through the county AAA office and have the cost deducted from payments to be made later.

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METHODS OF HOUSE COMFORT, FUEL SAVINGS STUDIED

Reducing infiltration of air through walls, around windows and doors of Southern wood frame houses causes fuel consumption to drop as much as 30 percent, according to a study described by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

With a wind velocity up to 9.7 miles per hour a fuel saving of nearly 50 percent was obtained by insulating the ceiling with cottonseed hulls 3-5/8 inches deep, installing effective wind barriers in walls and around windows, and placing curtain walls between foundation piers.

One series of tests was conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the agricultural engineering department of the Georgia College of Agriculture in nine typical occupied farmhouses of the South. The chief aims of the study were to determine what factors aided in keeping houses comfortable in hot weather and how to conserve heat in cold weather. Tests were also made on six one-room experimental houses of different types of construction -- wood frame, brick veneer, sheet metal, stucco with flat roof, and a combination of wood and galvanized sheet steel.

A study of summer housing revealed that ecru-colored shades, drawn so as to cover the entire glass area of windows, reduced daytime air temperatures. Ceiling insulation resulted in lower daytime temperature but caused slower cooling down at night. Leaving doors and windows open both day and night resulted in greater comfort than keeping them closed in the daytime and open at night.

Attic ventilation, changes in ceiling heights, opening top sashes, and restricting interior ventilation by closing partition doors had little effect on temperatures.

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(Extension Editors: Copies of Technical Bulletin 822, giving results of the study, may be obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

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YIELDS IMPROVE AS BOLL WEEVIL DAMAGE IS LIGHT

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"Now that cotton picking is in full swing, farmers may reduce boll weevil damage to next year's crop," states ______________________, county agent. "Cotton may be picked early to prevent weather damage to the lint and seed. Getting cotton picked early improves the grade, allows earlier planting of winter cover crops and early fall cutting of the cotton stalks for boll weevil control."

Better yields are expected in most sections this season than have been obtained in any year since 1937. Part of this increase in yield is due to the fact that the boll weevil did not cause as much damage as in 1941. The best way to keep boll weevils down and to reduce damage to the 1943 crop is to starve them this fall. Boll weevils feed on the squares and green bolls, but if there are no squares or bolls they can live on the green leaves of cotton. Cutting off the weevils' food sends them into winter hibernation in poor condition, and they are less likely to live until spring. Tests by entomologists of the Department of Agriculture have proved that the earlier food is removed from the weevils the fewer weevils will live through winter.

"It is necessary to stop all growth of cotton by cutting or plowing out the stalks to starve the weevils. This can be done with any suitable implements that are on hand, such as stalk cutters, mowing machines, disk harrows, turning plows, or middle busters," ______________________ says. "Some growers have found that putting extension lugs on their tractor wheels and running the wheels over the cotton plants does a good, quick job. The important thing is to stop all cotton growth and fruiting as early as possible and send the weevils into winter quarters hungry."

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Utah, Kan., Okla., Mo., Tex., Miss.,
S.C., Wyo., Mont.

TURKEY GRADING SCHOOL TO BE HELD ________ AT ________

A turkey grading school to be held ____________ (date) at ______________ (city) will take on new importance this year, ___________ says. The season's crop will be larger than usual, and turkeys should be in heavy demand.

No shortage of turkey is evident this year, though red meat for civilian use will be limited. An estimated one-fourth of the Nation's beef, veal, pork, and lamb supply will go to the armed services and to our allies.

"This places a new importance on schools in turkey grading which have been held annually since 1932 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture," __________ says. "Schools will be held in _____________ (State) and 18 other States this year. Many new graders are needed to replace men called into military service."

The school to be held at _________ (city) will be under the supervision of ________ ____.
(See attached list for supervisor)

Student graders are taught in the USDA schools by a practical method that gives them an opportunity first to see how grading is done; then they do it themselves under the supervision of specialists. They attend lectures and discussions on the preparation of the birds for market and related turkey problems. The new course may also include instruction in grading other poultry, since a demand has developed for this service in recent months on poultry as well as turkeys.

To obtain a license for grading, the student must pass a rigid examination. After he is licensed, the grader works under supervision of Federal-State authorities in each State. The grading service is conducted through cooperative arrangements with the Extension Service in State agricultural colleges, State departments of agriculture, and USDA supervisors. It is available through the Agricultural Marketing Administration to producers, poultry packers, and dealers, at a cost based upon the number of pounds of turkeys handled or as specified by contracts.

Government grading of turkeys or other poultry provides protection for the producer, the dealer, and the consumer. With a definite U. S. quality grade, the producer is in a better position to obtain a price consistent with the bird's actual value. The dealer and consumer are also in a better bargaining position when they have a dependable guide to quality.

Government graded turkeys reach the consumer with a tag showing the U. S. grade and the producer's or dealer's name fast-ened to the wing with a self-licking metal U. S. seal.

Four established grades for turkeys have been in effect since 1932. They are U. S. Special (or AA), U. S. Prime (or A), U. S. Choice (or B), and U. S. Commercial (or C). These are applied separately to four classifications of turkeys---young hens, young toms, old hens, and old toms.

Last year more than 50 million pounds of turkeys were graded in the schools, against 47 million pounds the year before, and a mere 500,000 pounds in 1932 when the schools were first held. This year more consumers than ever will be able to buy graded turkeys at their grocer's for Thanksgiving and Christmas festivities and for Sunday dinners throughout a long season.

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TURKEY GRADING SCHOOLS WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:

State	Place	Date	AMA Supervisor in Charge
Iowa	Ames	Oct. 8 - 9	H. G. F. Hamann
Nebraska	Lincoln	Oct. 13 - 14	" " " "
Idaho	Caldwell	Oct. 16 - 17	" " " "
Washington	Seattle	Oct. 19 - 20	" " " "
Oregon	Albany	Oct. 23 - 24	" " " "
California	Turlock	Oct. 26 - 27	" " " "
North Dakota	Fargo*	Oct. 16 - 17	B. W. Kempers
South Dakota	"	Oct. 16 - 17	" " "
Minnesota	"	Oct. 16 - 17	" " "
Colorado	Grand Junction	Oct. 19 - 20	" " "
Colorado	Durango	Oct. 22 - 23	" " "
Utah	Salt Lake City	Oct. 26 - 27	" " "
Kansas	Manhattan	Oct. 19 - 20	Frank Santo
Oklahoma	Stillwater	Oct. 22 - 23	" "
Missouri	Columbia	Oct. 26 - 27	" "
Texas	College Station	Oct. 26 - 27	Lester Kilpatrick
Mississippi	Macon	Oct. 30 - 31	" "
South Carolina	Columbia & Clover	Nov. 2 - 3; 4 - 5, (tentative)	" "
Wyoming	Basin	Oct. 19 - 20	Kenneth L. Goss
Montana	Great Falls	Oct. 22 - 23	" " "

Note: All school supervisors will be in attendance in Iowa and Nebraska.
In North Dakota, Kempers will be assisted by Goss.
In Kansas and Oklahoma, Santo will be assisted by Kilpatrick.
In Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California, Hamann will be assisted by McKittrick.

*Tri-State School

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PULLORUM-TESTED STOCK PRODUCES HEALTHY CHICKS

___________ farmers and poultrymen planning to help produce 200 million extra meat chickens this fall and winter are urged to use only pullorum-tested stock, __________ says.

"There must be no relaxation in the usual sanati on measures necessary to control disease," ___________ says. "Brooder houses must be kept clean, disinfected, and provided with deep absorbent litter to keep the houses dry. This is especially important in winter brooding."

The 200 million extra meat chickens will help supplement supplies of beef, veal, pork, and lamb expected to be available for civilian use.

Pullorum disease, unless controlled, is one of the most devastating of all poultry maladies. It lowers the livability of chicks and injures the productivity of hens. Pullorum disease is controlled by blood-testing each hen and practicing rigid sanitation control in the incubator. Farmers should insist on purchasing chicks hatched from pullorum-tested stock.

National poultry organizations believe the goal of 200 million additional chickens can be met if equipment normally idle during fall and winter'is utilized. Brooder houses are filled to only half their normal capacity when a winter brood of chicks is reared, particularly in the colder sections of the U. S. This is necessary because at this season chickens must be reared largely in confinement and they would be too crowded in broods of usual spring numbers.

Farmers are also urged to use feed wheat together with a mush containing soybean or peanut meal because quantities of these feeds are available.

Commercial poultry meat producers have demonstrated year after year that fall and winter brooding can be successful. By placing orders for chicks from pullorum-tested stock or making plans for large-scale home hatching at the earliest possible moment, farmers can take immediate steps to participate in the program.

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HOME-FRONT ENEMY: THE CATTLE GRUB

The cattle grub, offspring of the heel fly, is a first-class saboteur, _______________ says, working day and night on almost every farm and ranch in the United States for the destruction of beef, milk, and leather.

"He is doing a good job helping our enemy. And the battle is going his way. For many years he has been recruiting a vast army and placing it in strategical positions in every part of our nation with little opposition from our side," _______________ declares.

American livestock growers must produce 10 percent more beef, milk, and leather urgently needed in the national war effort. Most, if not all, of this could be accomplished if the cattle grub damage were stopped, specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, say.

Complete information on control methods is available, but immediate organization and action are needed to halt the damage spread by the grub. Each county and community in _______________ may organize its cattle growers to put the program in effect.

Control measures to be used depend largely on the number of cattle to be treated. Treatment is made during the winter months when grubs appear on the backs of cattle. They are readily detected because each grub makes a bump or swelling on the animal's back. For five weeks or longer the grub remains in a cell under the swelling with only a breathing hole in the skin. He can be squeezed out by hand, pulled out with forceps or killed in the cell with contact insecticides such as rotenone, benzol, or iodoform. Fortunately, the control of grubs comes during the winter and early spring when pressure from other work is not so great.

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PROTECT 1943 COTTON FROM WEEVIL BY CUTTING STALKS

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"Farmers may protect next year's cotton from weevils by cutting stalks at once," ____________________ says. "Removing the stalks, the weevils' food, forces them into hibernation in poor condition for the winter. More weevils will be killed by cold weather if they go into winter half starved than if they are fat."

Cotton, stripped by leaf worms, should be cut as soon as it shows signs of second growth. Plants that were stripped or stopped fruiting and looked dead some time ago may be putting on late leaves and squares. Boll weevils can live on the tender leaves for a long time if they have to, although squares and bolls are the best food.

The early fall cutting of cotton stalks is an economical method of reducing weevil damage that may be used by every grower. A community program in cutting all stalks in a section is preferable, but every grower will profit by cutting the stalks on his own farm regardless of what his neighbors do. The weevils will move out of a cut field to a green field, so the grower who doesn't cut his stalks may be boarding some of his neighbor's weevils.

"At the present time it is necessary to stop all growth and fruiting. Stalks cut or plowed out as soon as the cotton is picked can be turned under at a later date. The longer weevils starve before going into hibernation the fewer will come through the winter alive," __________________________ points out.

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MAKING HOUSES WARM IN WINTER WEATHER

Valuable heat may be conserved this winter if a careful check of the house is made to find causes of lost heat. With fuel rationing in force throughout many States it is important that every effort be made to conserve as much as possible, ________________________ says.

One cause of lost heat is the leakage of air around windows and doors. Weather-stripping or tightly-fitted storm doors and windows will help curtail this loss. Closing the openings between wall studs from the cellar to the attic will save heat and eliminate a dangerous fire hazard. Such openings are virtually chimneys for any fire starting in the basement, say U. S. Department of Agriculture specialists.

Fuel savings can be made and comfort improved by insulation over ceilings and attic walls. The same insulation that protects from cold in winter aids in keeping the house cool in summer.

If exterior doors opening directly into frequently occupied rooms can be moved so as to open into entries or halls, much of the heat in these rooms will be saved.

Stoves utilize fuel more efficiently than do fireplaces. Sometimes fireplaces are made with a circulating system which sends more of the heat out into the room instead of up the chimney. The heat of the kitchen range is sometimes utilized in the room above by providing a grating in the floor.

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RUBBER FOOTWEAR IS TO BE RATIONED

______________ farmers wishing to purchase rubber boots or rubber work shoes for use in farm work, must make application to the local War Price and Rationing board, ________________ says.

Six specific types of men's rubber boots and rubber work shoes have been included under a ration order recently announced by the OPA.

The types to be rationed: Hip-height boots, over-the-knee rubber boots, all heavy, short rubber boots, all light-weight short rubber boots, rubber pacs and bootees 10 inches or more in height, rubber pacs, bootees and work shoes less than 10 inches in height.

When application is made, certificates for use in purchasing rubber boots or rubber work shoes are received. To obtain the certificates the farmer must establish the fact that the actual work he performs is essential. He must name the type or rationing rubber footwear needed and conditions making it necessary for him to have it. In addition he must establish that he has no wearable rubber footwear suitable for use in his work and must agree to turn in for salvage any unserviceable rubber footwear he owns.

The board will decide whether the applicant is entitled to get a certificate to acquire the type of footwear sought, _________ says. He will be notified, if his application is granted. The certificate which the local board will issue to him will permit him to buy the lightest weight and shortest type that will adequately serve his purpose.

Most types of rubber footwear necessary for ordinary wear can be made mostly from reclaimed rubber and therefore are not rationed. These can be purchased as usual.

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BARBERRY ERADICATION HELPS CURB STEM RUST

________________ farmers may remove the barberry bush and help break the stem rust cycle, ______________ says.

Rust-infected barberry bushes are an important source of stem rust. From these bushes the disease spreads to nearby susceptible grains and grasses during May and early June. If weather favors the spread of rust these local centers of infection may be the source of destructive regional epidemics causing extensive damage before the grains mature.

Eradication of rust-susceptible barberry bushes in the grain-growing States is necessary for several important reasons: (1) To eliminate early and local destructive epidemics of stem rust; (2) to prevent the production of new strains of rust that may attack varieties of grain that are now resistant; (3) to prevent barberries from reestablishing themselves in grain-growing areas where control work has been completed.

Losses from stem rust have also been greatly reduced by sowing rust-resistant varieties of grain recommended by State agricultural colleges.

The rust-spreading barberry can be readily distinguished from other shrubs, although it may vary in size from a seedling of a few inches to an old bush 18 feet tall. The inside bark of the bush is yellow. The outside bark is gray. Leaves have spiny edges, and the berries grow in bunches. Usually there are three spines at the base of each cluster of leaves.

The Japanese barberry is not attacked by stem rust. It has leaves with smooth edges, the outer bark is reddish brown, and the berries usually grow singly or in pairs.

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PREVENT LIVESTOCK LOSS ON RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAYS, U.S.D.A. URGES

_________________ farmers and stockmen can help to conserve human lives, as well as those of farm animals, by keeping livestock off of railroad right-of-ways, crossings, and other railroad premises, _________________ says.

The Association of American Railroads reports to the Department of Agriculture that during 1941 approximately $1,500,000 was paid for livestock killed or injured while crossing or trespassing on railroad right-of-ways.

This figure represents many thousands of food animals, the Department points out, in urging livestock owners to help prevent such losses. "In wartime, accidents involving trains and livestock are more far-reaching and serious in their consequences than under normal conditions," _________________ declares. "They represent a waste of greatly needed meat, interfere with the movement of essential supplies, and endanger human lives. Troop trains have been derailed and soldiers killed and injured in just this way."

"With more trains running, faster schedules, and more livestock being produced, opportunities for accidents are consequently greater than normally, ___________ says. Farmers and stockmen can help to cut down this great waste by keeping gates closed, fences in good repair, and livestock off railroad property. The same caution applies also to the similiar danger from motor traffic on well-traveled highways.

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WEEVILS FEED UNTIL PLANTS ARE KILLED

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"Boll weevils will continue to feed and multiply on cotton until the plants are killed by frost," ________________________ says. "Also, when stalks are cut in a neighboring field, the weevils fly over to the green fields that are left. Weevils move around a lot more in the fall than they do in the spring, so the weevils that are in your fields this fall are the ones that will start an infestation in your 1943 crop."

The best way to reduce the number of weevils next spring is the destroy their food as early as possible this fall by getting rid of growing cotton. The early-fall cutting of cotton stalks is one of the oldest recommendations for weevil control and was the principal method used in holding the weevils down before calcium arsenate was discovered. With the uncertainty regarding the supply of calcium arsenate and dusting machinery for 1943, it is especially important to use proved cultural methods of reducing weevil damage.

"Fewer weevils going into hibernation this fall mean less weevils next spring. A very few weevils in the spring can do a lot of damage if weather conditions are favorable. It is estimated that one pair of weevils in the spring can increase to over 12,000,000 by fall if conditions are just right," ________________________, points out. "Every grower should cut his cotton stalks at the earliest possible moment and urge his neighbors to do likewise for best results. It is not necessary to plow the stalks under. Cutting with a stalk cutter, mowing machine, or plowing out with a turn plow, cultivator, or any implement that will stop growth is sufficient, but the earlier this is done the better."

In the fields that were cut early some of the stalks may be sprouting out again. These fields should be gone over again with a stalk cutter, harrow, or hoe to destroy the green stalks.

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SUBSTITUTE WAR CROPS FOR WHEAT

________________________ farmers who divert as much wheat acreage as possible to war crops in 1943 will make a valuabe contribution to the national war-crop production program, ________________ says.

"We need more of certain war crops---flaxseed, dry beans, dry peas, cover-crop seed, sugar beets, SxP and Sea Island cotton, hemp peanuts for oil, soybeans for beans, castor beans, and some feed-grain crops. This is a chance for _______ _______________ wheat growers to help out in another way," he says.

The 1943 AAA program will require farmers to seed at least 90 percent of their wheat acreage allotment either to wheat or the designated "war crops" or feed-grain crops in order to be in full compliance. This will secure full wartime production from all available cropland. Farmers may, however, select any of these crops which can be grown satisfactorily and substitute such crops acre for acre for wheat in earning 1943 payments.

Prices of war crops will be supported by programs wherever necessary, _____ says. In the case of feed grains, levels will be maintained through support prices on livestock and livestock products.

Feed crops which should be encouraged in place of wheat are being designated by State AAA offices.

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PRICES FOR QUOTA PEANUTS TO EQUAL LOAN VALUE

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Advances of 5 to 8 dollars a ton, to make prices for "quota" peanuts equal the loan values established at 90 percent of parity by the price stabilization act, have been approved, ______________________ says.

Producers who sell their quota peanuts to designated cooperative producer associations under the 1942 peanut marketing program will receive the new prices. No change will be made in the prices being paid for excess peanuts, because present prices are now substantially above the minimum level required.

"Quota" peanuts are those marketed within farm marketing quotas, and "excess" peanuts are those marketed in excess of farm marketing quotas, or which are not within the farm marketing quotas, for the farms on which they were produced.

Under the 1942 program cooperative producer association designated by the Secretary of Agriculture buy "quota" or "excess" peanuts and sell them either for crushing for oil, for shelling, for seed, or hold them in storage until demand is determined. If the price of peanuts sold for oil is less than the price/paid producers, plus handling costs, the difference will be absorbed under the Agriculural Marketing Administration marketing program and by Commodity Credit Corporation under its 1942-43 peanut loan program.

Based on 90 percent of parity, "quota" peanuts will be bought by the designated agencies at prices averaging about $131 per ton, which for the various types and grades are as follows: (over)

Type of Farmers' stock peanuts	Grade	Price	Class and price A	Class and price B	Class and price C
		Dollars per ton	Dollars per ton	Dollars per ton	Dollars per ton
Virginia:	U.S. No. 1		140	130	119
	U.S. No. 2		137	127	116
	U.S. No. 3		135	125	114
Spanish:					
Southeastern area 1/	U.S. No. 1	141			
	U.S. No. 2	131			
	U.S. No. 3	121			
Southwestern area 2/	U.S. No. 1	139			
	U.S. No. 2	129			
	U.S. No. 3	119			
Runner:	U.S. No. 1	127			
	U.S. No. 2	117			
	U.S. No. 3	107			

1/ East of Mississippi River

2/ West of Mississippi River

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MANURE-SAVING PROGRAM FOR SPRING PLANTING ADVOCATED

_________________ farmers anticipating fertilizer shortages for 1943 spring crops may prepare now to make the best possible use of their farm manure, _____________________ says.

Pointing out that most of the avoidable losses of farm manure are due to improper handling, specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture suggest four rules for farm operators who can save manure for their spring plantings. They are based on the general principle that it pays to save all the manure and that air must be kept out if the fertilizer value is to be kept in. The rules:

1. Use bedding material or litter that will not only keep stock clean but will also conserve manure values. Good litter should absorb liquids, remain well in place, and not be dusty or excessively coarse.

2. Provide flooring that will save the liquid part of the manure--concrete if possible. The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has calculated that savings from using concrete floors in two feeding periods of 6 months each were enough to pay for the floor.

3. Compact the manure to exclude air. The easiest way to do this is to let the animals tramp it down.

4. See that manure piles if not covered are high and narrow and protected on the sides. Access of air inside the pile results in excessive heating and loss of organic matter and nitrogen.

Fertilizer values of manure, of outstanding importance during wartime, are not its only benefits. Manure use also adds humus to the soil and improves tilth, water-holding capacity, aeration, temperature relations, and activity of micro-organisms. Long-time benefits are thus predicted for American farmers who learn from wartime shortages to conserve manure value.

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CATTLE GRUB DAMAGE CAN BE CONTROLLED

Every farmer in ________________ County, who raises cattle, should do his part to support the war effort by stopping the waste in beef, milk, and leather due to cattle grubs. There are several methods of control, and each farmer or rancher may select the one which can be used satisfactorily and yet conserve scarce rotenone, ______________________ says.

The grubs can be squeezed out, pulled out with forceps, or killed in the backs of cattle with contact insecticides, such as rotenone (derris and cube), benzol, or iodoform.

The rotenone powders are most effective for killing the grubs in the cyst under the skin on the back of the animal, but these powders are imported, and lack of shipping facilities may make them scarce. Their use is recommended only for treating the larger range herds by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Treatment with benzol or with iodoform ointment is practical and may be used on farm, dairy, and beef herds accustomed to being handled. Benzol is injected through the grub's breathing hole into the cyst with a small-spouted oilcan. Ointment is applied with the fingers by pressing some of the material into the grub holes in the skin.

Rotenone powders may be applied to the backs of infested cattle in the form of a spray, wash, dust, or ointment. A powered sprayer is the easiest and fastest method of treatment. It is well adapted for treating large herds of range cattle in an ordinary cattle chute. Where powered sprayers are not available the rotenone wash can be applied with a scrub brush, or the dust can be applied with a home-made shaker can. Ointment can also be applied with the fingers.

Cattle grubs do not all reach the back of the animal at the same time, but they continue to appear for a period of 3 to 4 months. Therefore, more than one treatment is required to destroy the entire crop of grubs. The first treatment is due when the earliest arrivals are of a dark brown shade. Subsequent treatments should be made at intervals of 30 days as long as grubs are present.

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STILL TIME TO CUT COTTON STALKS

"Cutting the cotton stalks any time before frost is better than not cutting them at all," ______________________ says. "But, farmers who cut their stalks the earliest will get the greatest reduction in weevils next year. It's to be expected that the longer weevils are forced to go without food the weaker they will be when cold weather causes them to go into hibernation for the winter.

Weevils will continue to feed as long as there are any green leaves, squares, or bolls, and will move about as long as the weather is warm. They will move from fields where there is no food to green fields, so if a farmer has cut his cotton stalks his weevils may move into other fields in the neighborhood.

"Cutting the cotton stalks as early as possible in the fall is a good custom that should be more generally used," ____________________ says. "It is to be hoped that the shortage of calcium arsenate and dusting machines that developed this year will not occur again in 1943. But it is a good plan to start protecting next year's crop this fall."

The grower who cut his cotton stalks in October is far ahead of the grower who plans to cut his stalks in November. But if the stalks have not been cut yet, this can be done with a stalk cutter or disk harrow, or they can be plowed out. The important thing is to destroy all green food so the weevils will go into hibernation in poor condition. Lots of weevils spend the winter in weeds and grass along ditch banks, turn rows, and fence rows around the cottonfields. Cleaning up these places makes the weevils fly farther to find a good hibernation place, and reduces their chances of getting back to the fields next spring.

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SAVE COWHIDES BY DESTROYING GRUBS

Millions of cowhides produced in the United States each year are ruined by cattle grub holes, ________________ says.

Cowhides are one of the essential war commodities. At least 10 percent more than are now being produced are needed. Hides are used in making shoe soles, scabbards, and other equipment for the fighting men, belts for driving war industries and for many other essential uses both on the battle and home fronts.

________________ farmers are urged to help stop cattle grub damage in order that good cowhides of thickest leather---the part that lies along the back and upper sides of the animal---may be produced.

"Few of us realize that about 7 percent of the weight and 11 percent of the value of an animal is in the hide," ____________ says. "That is why control of the cattle grub is so important to the livestock producer."

If the waste caused by the cattle grub is stopped, livestock growers can produce most or all of the 10 percent increase in beef, milk, and leather that the Nation needs without raising more cattle or feed.

Specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have developed methods to control the grub. Cattle growers in several States have used these methods in treating herds of all sizes and breeds and have found them practical and highly successful. The method best suited for cattle growers in ______________ depends largely on the size of the individual herds.

Rotenone powders, best materials for killing grubs, are recommended only for large range herds and may become scarce. Grubs can be extracted by hand or pulled out with forceps from cattle in small herds. For treatment of the average size herd, benzol or iodoform ointment are good remedies and should be used in order to conserve rotenone. Benzol (commercial grade) is applied by injecting a small amount into the grub cyst. The iodoform ointment is applied with the fingers by pressing a little of the material into the grub hole in the skin. Rotenone powders can be applied in the form of a spray, wash, powder, or ointment.

The entire crop of grubs do not reach the back of the animal at the same time, but they continue to appear for a period of 3 or 4 months. Therefore treatments must be made at 30-day intervals as long as grubs are present in the animal's back.

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AN INJURED FARMER---
AN AMERICAN CASUALTY

A farmer injured on the farm, like a casualty on the battlefront, is a loss to America's war effort, ____________ says.

Farm accidents and fires in the United States claim a substantial part of farm income and more than 4,200 human lives each year. More than 300,000 farm people were seriously injured by accidents in 1939, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

"Farm with safety, and produce for freedom" might be a slogan for American farm families during the war. Every time a farmer is injured on the farm, America must fight for freedom with one man less in its ranks.

At a time when the Nation needs every pound of food produced, every quart of milk, every bit of farm production, it is necessary that the farmer be able to take care of every emergency. This can best be done by being careful on the farm. This is the way to prevent hundreds of thousands of mishaps that are so costly to the individual, the Nation, and the national war effort.

Every farmer may guard against costly accidents by making sure that safety rules are enforced by members of his family and those working for him. Safety rules obeyed by everyone on the farm will aid in defeating the Axis and help win the fight for freedom.

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COTTON BELT FARMERS PLANT OATS THAT RESIST DISEASES

Cotton Belt farmers who are this year increasing their fall plantings of red oats for winter cover and larger 1943 grain crops have the advantage of many years of plant breeding for varieties resistant to cold and disease, ______________ says.

Long advocated for diversification of Cotton Belt farming, red oats are now important in the Food-for-Freedom campaign not only because of their grain yields but also because of their high vitamin B-1 content for livestock and men and their incidental value as a winter cover crop. Especially when grown from fall seeding, they constitute one of the most satisfactory grain crops that can be planted in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Disease in the past has been a serious limiting factor in oat production. Crown rust has made oats of nonresistant varieties an uncertain crop in Florida, Louisiana, and southern Texas and has done considerable damage in other Cotton Belt States. Stem rust has in the past been less serious, but with better control of crown rust it has become more prominent. Heavy losses have resulted from oat smuts.

Hardy, high-yielding varieties and selections of red oats that are resistant to crown rust and to smuts have been developed for some time. More recently plant breeders have been developing for future use red oats that are resistant not only to the smuts and to crown rust but also to stem rust.

Red oats thus resistant to all three diseases include various selections from crosses of the Red Rustproof type with an earlier cross of the Victoria and Richland oats. These are now being tested in Cotton Belt States and are expected to be available to farmers in the near future. Other varieties of red oats that promise good returns include the Ranger and Rustler varieties, which are resistant to crown rust and smuts and are now available.

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MAKE A WARTIME INVESTMENT
BY SAVING COAL, OIL, AND GAS

Every pound of coal and every gallon of oil saved is making a wartime investment, ________________ says.

Saving coal, oil, and gas (because coal and oil are used in its manufacture) will pay dividends in health and comfort for the family, fuel savings for the household budget and increased value for property.

Every ____________ family can help save fuel this winter. ________ listed six ways families can save on fuel in wartime. (1) Check over heating equipment and make sure it is in proper condition. (2) Make the house heat-tight to prevent cold air from coming in and heat from getting out. (3) Use fuel efficiently. (4) Lower the home temperature. (5) Close off rooms not absolutely needed. (6) Dress warmly.

"Too many homes are overheated. Many others can stand lower temperatures without affecting the health of the occupants," ____________ says.

Homes located in shortage areas can save by maintaining temperatures no higher than 65 degrees during the daytime and 50 to 55 degrees at night. If the heat is turned off temporarily in rooms that are not being used during the day and in rooms that are being aired, a saving is made.

Everyone should dress warmly if subjected to a lower temperature. Warm clothes do not have to be heavy but they should fit comfortably, allowing freedom of motion. Wool sweaters or jackets are better for health than heavy underwear, since they can be removed as the temperature rises. Heavier sleeping clothes and bed coverings for the family are used when temperatures are lowered.

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MILK PRODUCTION GREATLY REDUCED BY CATTLE GRUBS

"The cattle grub or heel fly is the No. 1 insect enemy of our dairy industry, "________________ says. "He is the best established and most widely distributed saboteur on our home front. Few of our 70 million cattle in the United States escape his attack."

Damage produced by the fly and the grub is estimated to cost the cattle raisers of the United States a hundred million dollars annually and is robbing the Nation of products highly essential to the war effort.

The heel fly, adult of the cattle grub, greatly reduces milk production by running cows and driving them into water holes, brush, or other shelter, when they should be out grazing. The young cattle grubs, hatched from the heel-fly eggs, penetrate the skin, causing more worry and damage. Then for about 9 months the growing grubs roam around in the cow's body. This lowers both her vitality and her milk production. Finally, when the grubs approach maturity, they become lodged in pus-filled cells with only a breathing hole through the skin on the back of the animal. This further intensifies both the damage to the animal and the loss of milk production.

Grubs are destroyed when they are in the cells on the back of the animal. They can be killed in the cell with contact insecticides, such as rotenone-bearing powders, benzol or iodoform ointment, or they can be squeezed out by hand or forceps.

Specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have developed several methods of treating cattle to control grubs. The size and kind of herd, as well as the equipment available, determines the best method and material to be used. The rotenone powders (derris and cube), when mixed with wettable sulfur and water, can be applied as a spray with a powered sprayer to the backs of animals in an ordinary cattle chute. This method is particularly effective and well suited for quickly treating large range herds.

In treating average-sized herds, a small amount of iodoform ointment is pressed into each grub hole in the skin with the fingers. When benzol is used it is injected into the grub hole with a small oilcan.

In small farm, dairy, or beef herds grubs may be carefully squeezed out by hand or pulled out with forceps.

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FARMERS CAN AID "SHARE-THE-MEAT" CAMPAIGN

_______________ County farmers can help the Nation conserve its meat supplies by taking part themselves in the Government's "share-the-meat" campaign, ___________ says. Farmers who butcher meat for home use, and those who buy from farmers for storage in freezer lockers, are both to participate in the $2\frac{1}{2}$-pound weekly share allowance.

The "share-the-meat program" was called for by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and chairman of the Food Requirements Committee of the War Production Board. Meat can still be butchered for sale locally by farmers, but families buying such meat for locker storage are expected to stay within the $2\frac{1}{2}$-pound allowance.

The program affects all beef, pork, veal, lamb, and mutton, whether slaughtered on the farm or commercially.

"We realize that in order to avoid waste, farmers at times may find it necessary to consume larger quantities of meat in any one week, but the average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds a week should be maintained throughout the year," _________ points out.

There is no scarcity of meat by normal standards. The supply this year, 24 billion pounds, is an all-time record. The Army, Navy, and United Nations Allies need $6\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds, leaving $17\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds for civilians. That is a normal supply, larger than the 1931-40 average, but $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds less than the abnormal civilian demand for meat due to the highest buying power ever known. With heavy buying by the armed forces and Allies, the present normal supply is smaller than the abnormal demand.

An order restricting deliveries of meat into civilian consumer channels, assuring supplies to the U.S. military forces, went into effect October 1. It restricted deliveries of meat in the final quarter of 1942 at the following percentages of deliveries in the last quarter of 1941: Beef, 80 percent; pork, 75 percent; lamb and mutton, 95 percent; and veal, 100 percent.

The sharing allowance for age groups is: Under 6 years, 3/4 pound; from 6 to 12 years, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and over 12 years, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Rationing is the fairest way of sharing meat but until such a system can be put into effect, the "share-the-meat" program is recommended to conserve and distribute the civilian meat supply fairly.

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U. S. FARMERS CAN HELP CONTROL SWINE DISEASES

__________________swine producers can help control communicable diseases by making sure diseased hogs are not shipped to market, __________________says.

"Producers in some sections of the swine-raising States at times attempt to ship diseased hogs to market instead of giving them proper attention and treatment," he says. "Many animals in such illegal shipments die in transit, and they may communicate disease to previously uninfected hogs."

Hogs showing any symptoms of disease should receive proper attention and treatment, preferably by a veterinarian or under his direction.

A new U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin (No. 1914), Diseases of Swine, discusses not only the common infections and general diseases of swine but also injuries, poisoning, heatstroke, and other ailments to which swine are subject. It also contains the latest information on swine erysipelas.

Any farmer may receive a free copy of this bulletin by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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SANITATION IMPORTANT IN TURKEY PRODUCTION

Proper sanitation, an important part of successful turkey management, takes on new importance this year as turkey growers plan for increased production, ______________________ says.

With a possible shortage of "red" meats in sight, due to heavy demands by the armed forces and a hard-working civilian army, the turkey grower by controlling and preventing flock diseases can market more meat for the American table.

"By keeping turkeys for breeding purposes entirely separate from poults and poultry of all types the grower can help curb disease," _______________ says. "It is desirable to have all equipment for handling breeders such as shelters, roosts, feeders, and watering devices constructed so it can be moved easily to clean ground to avoid soil contamination or to help combat a disease outbreak."

Other ways to cut down turkey diseases is to follow a 2- or 3-year rotation program so as to provide clean range. Natural watering places are to be avoided because they may develop into a source of danger. Where roosting shelters are used deep, clean litter reduces the chance of spreading infection.

If turkeys slated for breeding are tested for pullorum disease and the reactors are removed before hatching eggs are saved, the grower may be sure his new flock will be free from this treacherous malady. All reactors should be removed immediately from the premises and if the flock contains more than 2 or 3 percent of reactors the entire flock should be retested. As a safeguard, turkey eggs are not hatched in the same incubator or room with chicken eggs.

____________________ says drugs and medicine in the drinking water or feed have no value in preventing diseases and should not be considered as substitutes for sanitation and good management.

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MAKE A COMPOST PILE FOR NEXT YEAR'S GARDEN

Victory gardeners can plan for next year by making a compost pile to supply organic matter essential to good gardening, ________________says.

Organic matter is necessary to maintain the life of soil. It helps any kind of soil soak up and retain water, a measure of insurance against summer drought. It holds fertilizing materials so that they can't readily get away but instead are released when the crop needs them.

One way of getting organic matter in garden soil is through plenty of compost. This can be made from autumn leaves and vegetable waste.

The term compost means a well-decomposed mixture of manure, sods, leafmold, or other organic matter with good topsoil. Chemical fertilizers may also be added to hasten decomposition and increase the value of the compost.

Although most directions for making compost call for at least a small amount of manure, compost can be made without it.

Locate the compost pile where it can be screened with shrubs but not beyond reach of the garden hose. Start with a layer of leaves and garden trash, not more than 6 inches thick and follow with a layer of topsoil, mixing in any available manure and a dash of commercial fertilizer. Wet each layer before adding the next one. A small amount of poultry or dried cattle or sheep manure goes a long way. Remember to soak it well.

Finish off the pile so it will slope down toward the center, then it will catch and hold rain water. Never allow it to become dry. Every month or so take a spading fork and turn the whole pile, cutting from top to bottom, and give it a good soaking.

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FARM INJURIES ARE VALUABLE TO HITLER

Three inches of cloth may cause a broken leg or arm, ________________says.

Some farmers buy overalls too large. The cuffs are turned up 2 to 3 inches or more. This cuff can fall down and catch on the corner of the porch top of the stairs or on a wagon bed bolt while dismounting. The result? Injury! A valuable weapon of Hirochito and Hitler. A weapon that will help cripple American farm production.

American farmers can help conserve available manpower by practicing safety first around the farm, specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say.

There are a number of little things around the farm that can cause serious injuries, ________________points out. A simple cut can become infected. A ladder can slip. A railing can come loose. A rotten floor can give way.

Serious injury can result by stepping on a rusty nail. A toy on the stair landing or step has inflicted more than one casualty. A broom that has fallen across a doorway may cause painful injuries when tripped over.

Keep doors on cabinets closed when not in use. A door corner can inflict serious eye injuries. Clear steps and walks of ice and snow, a broken hip could keep a farmer from his field for months.

Be certain all bottles in the family medicine chest are labeled correctly. Those containing poison should be removed. One might get the wrong bottle some time. Keep insecticides and poisons out of the kitchen. They may be mistaken for flour, soda, or baking powder.

To cope with these menaces to life and health on the farm, all families must keep constantly alert. Safety first now means better farm production in the future

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CATTLE GRUBS REDUCE
U. S. BEEF SUPPLY

"The attack of heel flies on cattle at the time these insects are laying their eggs and the fear produced by the attack result in sharp losses of flesh and the failure to put on finish normally," ____________________ says.

Mechanical injury when animals try to escape attack, death from miring down of cattle that run into mudholes, and destruction by stampeding over embankments or cliffs may also be charged to heel flies.

The young grubs hatching from eggs produce sores and inflammation where they penetrate the animal's skin. Then for about 9 months the growing grubs migrate about in the body of the animal. If all this is taken into consideration, the total loss in beef is many times greater than that caused by grubs in the back.

Records made recently by a large meat packer show that out of over 100,000 cattle slaughtered annually, 35 percent were classed as grubby and were devalued. Grubby beef is inedible and must be trimmed from the carcass. There was an average loss of 2 pounds per carcass due to trimming, besides an average devaluation of 2 cents a pound on loins and ribs trimmed because of grubs.

"We are urgently in need of 10 percent more beef then we are now producing," ____________________ says. "Most or all or this could be supplied without raising more cattle or feed if we stop the cattle grub. This can best be done while the grubs are in their cells and are breathing through a hole made in the skin on the back of the animal. When they are lodged in the back, they can be squeezed out by hand, pulled out with forceps, or killed in the cell with contact insecticides."

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WAR GIVES NEW IMPORTANCE TO GOOD FALL-PASTURE PRACTICES

"Some of the practices that help to maintain pastures may well be placed in effect this fall because war needs and shortages make more important than ever the benefits of pastures," ____________________ says. Pastures, if reasonably well cared for, provide food for livestock at little expense and slight use of labor.

Spreading barnyard manure for pasture improvement and taking precautions against damage from grazing are two measures the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends for special attention before winter begins.

Studies by the Department show that barnyard manure applied in the fall not only furnishes the pasture considerable nitrogen if applied at the rate of 5 or 6 tons an acre, but also has benefits that continue for several years. Spread the manure lightly and uniformly on the whole pasture, plant specialists advise. They also suggest that some phosphatic fertilizer be spread with each load of manure.

The most important fall precaution suggested against pasture damage is care to avoid close grazing late in the season. Plant specialists point out that close grazing late in the fall prevents growth just before the dormant period of winter. Pasture plants require food reserves and a fair foliage to fortify themselves for winter and to protect themselves from injury when their vitality is low and conditions are unfavorable.

"These suggestions are not only seasonal but also timely in view of war needs," _______________ says. "Anything that results in increased dairy and livestock production meets a war need. The value of a labor-saving practice is obvious. Use of barnyard manure as a source of nitrogen is important when nitrates are needed in munitions manufacture."

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USE ELECTRICITY CAREFULLY

"Rural electrification, a blessing to every ______________ county farmer using it, can also be a serious accident hazard unless properly handled," ______________ says.

"We can put rural electrification to work for us in the national Food for Freedom drive," ______________ points out. "But we must not take chances that might injure any person on our farms. The loss of valuable manpower hours due to accidents is one way of sabotaging our farm production."

______________ listed some do's and don'ts in using electrical power.

Use appliances made by reliable manufacturers. Replace fuses only with other fuses of proper rating. Learn first aid, particularly artifical resuscitation. Have all motor frames adequately grounded. Follow local codes in respect to use and maintenance of equipment. Notify those in charge of any fault, defect, or hazard encountered in home or on high-lines.

Don't tinker with appliances or wiring or attempt repairs or adjustments unless thoroughly familiar with hazards. Don't attempt to cut trees near high-lines--notify the "co-op" office. Don't touch fallen wires--live wires look the same as dead ones. Don't use extension cords or equipment if they seem unsafe--have them inspected. Don't use electric appliances or brass sockets in the bathroom. Don't pull on cords to remove them from outlets--grasp plugs to detach. Don't subject cords to excessive wear--do not run them under carpets. Don't permit wall sockets to remain open--close with screw plugs when not in use.

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OVERDRYING SEED COTTON INJURES FIBER QUALITY

Experience obtained during this year's cotton harvesting season indicates that producers can avoid fiber quality and staple length damage through overdrying of seed cotton at gins, _______________ says.

Cotton growers can insist on ginners taking every precaution against the overdrying of cotton because of the urgent war need for high quality cotton and the premiums paid for cotton of the longer staples.

While much improvement has been made in cotton-drier operating practices at gins in recent years, a number of complaints were made by cotton handlers this fall regarding fiber damage associated with improper use of driers. This has been particularly true in the long-staple cotton producing sections of the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest.

In most cotton-producing areas this year, weather conditions were favorable for picking dry cotton during the midseason period of harvest. Much of this dry-picked cotton was dried with high-drying air temperature formerly employed in conditioning early green, damp, and wet cotton. In many cases no heat was needed to condition and clean the dry cotton harvested this year. In fact, reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that even ginners who employed very low drying temperatures, when using the drier as a cleaner, were unable in some cases to preserve the staple quality of the cotton.

Three important practices, if observed by ginners using seed cotton driers, will greatly curtail the dangers of overdrying. They are: (1) Keep a watchful check on drying air temperature and hold it down as low as possible. (2) Refrain from use of heated air when incoming cotton is dry enough to be ginned smoothly without drying. (3) By-pass the drier when reconveying overflow cotton to cleaning or distributing equipment. If no provision is made in cotton-handling equipment for by-passing the drier, it will be profitable to make changes necessary for overcoming this objectionable practice, especially in light of potential bale value losses.

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METHODS GIVEN FOR CONTROL OF CATTLE GRUBS

Because derris and cube, the imported rotenone-bearing powders, may be scarce, it is recommended that they be used only for treating the larger range herds of beef cattle, says ______________.

Extensive experiments by the U. S. Department of Agriculture have resulted in development of several effective methods for controlling cattle grubs. Cattle growers in several States who have applied these methods have found them practical and highly profitable. The best materials and methods for controlling grubs as recommended by the Department are given below.

All treatments must be applied during the period when the grubs are encysted under the skin on the back of the animal. During this period, each grub has a breathing hole in the skin through which the remedy must be applied so that it will reach the grub and destroy it.

(Note to editors: Attached is further information concerning methods used in control of cattle grubs.)

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HAND EXTRACTION

In the small farm, dairy, or beef herds that are used to being handled, the grubs can be squeezed out of their cyst by hand. With certain breeds and especially when the animals are fat, hand extraction becomes difficult. Where this is the case, the grubs can be removed more easily by pulling them out of their cysts with forceps.

IODOFORM OINTMENT AND BENZOL

Iodoform ointment or benzol should be used for treating the average size dairy and beef herds.

The iodoform ointment is made by mixing one part of iodoform and five parts of petroleum jelly. The ointment is applied with the fingers by pressing a small amount of the material into each grub hole in the skin. Milk readily absorbs the odor of iodoform. Therefore, milkers handling this material should thoroughly remove it from their hands, clothes, and their equipment before milking. One advantage in favor of the use of this ointment is that its lubricating properties greatly aid the expulsion of the dead grubs from the cysts. It also results in more rapid healing of the grub wounds in the skin.

Benzol (commercial grade) is applied undiluted with a small-spouted oil can. A small amount of the liquid, about 10 to 20 drops, is injected with the oil can into each grub cyst through the hole in the skin. Benzol is inflammable, even more so than gasoline, therefore, care must be taken not to expose it to fire.

CUBE AND DERRIS

Cube and derris, the rotenone-bearing powders, can be applied in the form of a spray, wash, or dust. Powders containing 5 percent rotenone should be used.

The spray mixture is prepared by making a soft paste consisting of 5 pounds of either cube or derris and 10 pounds of wettable sulfur and then adding the paste to water to make 100 gallons. The spray is applied with a power sprayer equipped with an ordinary orchard nozzle and capable of developing at least 250 pounds of constant pressure. One hundred gallons of the spray will treat approximately 200 animals. This method of treating cattle for grubs is rapid, requiring about 10 seconds per head, and is particularly well adapted for quickly treating large range herds in an ordinary cattle chute.

The wash is prepared by making a paste consisting of 3/4 pound of either derris or cube and 2 ounces of neutral soap or 6 ounces of wettable sulfur and then adding water to make 1 gallon. Warm, soft water is essential for making the wash if soap is used with either of the powders, but if the wettable sulfur is used instead of soap, any kind of water is satisfactory for making the wash. A short-handled palmetto-fibered brush is best adapted for brushing the wash into the hair on the back of the animal. The wash must be applied with vigorous brushing so that it will penetrate the hair and reach the grub holes in the skin. A fruit jar with a perforated top is well suited for applying the wash to the back of the animal. One gallon of wash should treat an average of 12 cattle.

The dust is prepared by thoroughly mixing equal parts by weight of either cube or derris and wettable sulfur. It is applied with a shaker can. A fruit jar or any metal or cardboard container with at least 15 holes 1/4 inch in diameter punched from inside through the lid makes a good shaker. While the dust is applied to the back of the animal with one hand, the other hand should follow, gently rubbing the hair in order to sift the dust through the hair into the grub holes. One pound of the mixture should treat an average of 16 cattle.

The thorough and systematic treatment of all infested cattle in a neighborhood, either by extraction or by the use of insecticides, makes it possible to control or even to eradicate the cattle grub under farm, dairy, or range conditions. The first treatment should be applied before the earliest grubs have matured and left the host. The time for this treatment varies with the latitude and other conditions; in the Southern States it is in the late fall and early winter; and in the Northern States in winter and early spring. In the southern part of the United States at least two subsequent treatments should be given at intervals of 30 days, while in the nortnern part, where two species of cattle grubs are present, three subsequent treatments are necessary because of the prolonged grub season in that area. Yearlings and 2-year-olds are usually more heavily infested than are older stock. Calves 7 or 8 months old are often infested and hence should be examined and treated with the rest of the herd.of the herd.

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COTTONSEED FOR COTTONSEED MEAL

Cotton farmers will find it particularly profitable this year to sell their cottonseed and buy cottonseed meal for feeding purposes,____________says.

With farm prices of cottonseed and cottonseed meal at the levels of November 15, a farmer can buy about 1,923 pounds of cottonseed meal with the returns of 1 ton of cottonseed. Since the percentage of digestible protein is about twice as high in a pound of cottonseed meal as in a pound of cottonseed, a farmer can nearly double his available digestible protein by feeding cottonseed meal instead of cottonseed.

The average farm price of cottonseed was $45.01 per ton on November 15, and the price paid by farmers for cottonseed meal was $2.34 per 100 pounds, or $46.80 per ton. Since the meal price is a national average and reflects transportation charges to other regions, the price in most cotton States would probably be lower.

Not only does the farmer profit in feed value by exchanging a ton of cottonseed for a ton of cottonseed meal, but the Nation's supply of vegetable oil and linters, both of which play an important part in the war effort, will be increased. A ton of cottonseed will yield about 310 pounds of oil and 180 pounds of linters.

"On the average, farmers use about 15 percent of their cottonseed for feed and fertilizer, and this proportion can well be reduced, both for the benefit of the farmer himself and for the Nation as a whole,"____________said.

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GROW AND CONSERVE FOOD SUPPLIES ON THE FARM

Every quart of food canned by a __________ farm family is one great step toward meeting 1943 Food for Freedom production goals, ____________ says.

"Home production and preservation of food is a necessary part of the 1943 food goals. By conserving food on the farm we make more supplies available to the armed forces and allies as well as to war workers in our own country," he says.

Transportation facilities will allow only the hauling of necessary food. Machinery, labor to process and transport food, tin, and other normal supplies are short. Every bit of food produced for home use frees that much food for the Armies, allies, and war-populated cities.

A goal for every _____________ farm family in 1943 is to preserve and store as much nutritious food as possible for home use. Special emphasis should be put on raising at home the family's poultry, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, dry beans, peas, fresh and stored vegetables and fruits, and at least all the meat allowed the family under rationing.

"Year-round gardens, wherever possible, should be planted so the farm family will have adequate amounts of health-giving vegetables so essential in the diet of every one producing for Victory," _________________ says.

Town and city dwellers can help to serve their country by planting community plots or allotment gardens. However, the seed, fertilizer, and insecticide supplies are such that they must not be wasted on infertile ground or by neglecting the garden.

All possible home food production is not only a patriotic duty but a necessary insurance that national health will be kept up to par for the arduous war tasks farm and city folks alike must perform.

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Farmers Killing First Cattle Grubs

Farmers in ____________________ County are killing cattle grubs now beginning to mature in the backs of their cattle. The grubs came from the eggs of the heel fly that runs the cattle so much in the spring or early summer.

According to ________________, there will be additional grubs coming up to the backs of cattle for the next 2 months or longer, but the first treatement must be made immediately in order not to let any of the pests escape and produce another crop next year.

The farmers in ______________ County have learned that the 2 or 3 cents it costs to treat an animal for cattle grubs returns huge profits.

Buyers for meat packers examine carefully every lot of cattle before buying them. If five or more grubs per head are present the cattle are classed as grubby and devalued from 25 to 50 cents per hundredweight, depending on the number of grubs per head. Very grubby cattle are devalued even more or the buyers refuse to buy them.

The dairy farmer who allows cattle grubs to feed in his herd pays with milk as well as flesh. Tests have shown that grub-free cows produce from 5 to 25 percent more milk than do grubby cows.

Reports of scientists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture who have carefully studied the cattle grub say it is the grub that makes cattle poor. The grub takes a terrific toll in beef, milk, and leather, all of which are highly essential in our war effort.

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Southern States Control Brucellosis

Infection of cattle by brucellosis, or Bang's disease, is shown to be less than 2 percent in nearly half of the counties in the United States, and the infection exceeds 10 percent in only one-sixteenth of the counties, ______________ says.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that in general, cattle in the Southern States have less infection than those in Central and Northern areas. The entire State of North Carolina is in the so-called modified accredited area, signifying practical freedom from this disease, as shown by official testing of breeding and dairy cattle. On November 1, 1942---560 counties in 24 States had qualified as modified accredited areas. The disease is being controlled through a campaign involving testing and supervision of herds by State and Federal veterinary inspectors in cooperation with livestock owners.

Control of brucellosis is an effective means of reducing losses that formerly interfered with maximum meat and milk production, largely by curtailing the calf crop.

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U. S. STANDARDS FOR TOMATO PLANTS

U. S. standards for tomato plants to provide producers and buyers with definite quality measurements have been set up by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, ______________________ says. Standards have been issued for most farm products, but it is the first time that they have been formulated for plants for transplanting.

The standards, which became effective December 10, established only one grade, U. S. No. 1, which can be used as a basis for buying and selling these plants, particularly in commercial transactions between southern producers and northern buyers. The wide variation in the quality of tomato plants shipped in the past resulted in the demand for such a grade. Plants that are not No. 1 may grade above or below.

Growers of canning tomatoes in the Middle Atlantic and Northern States obtain most of their plants from growers in Southern States where the plants can be grown in the field. Georgia, the principal producing State, alone raised more than 700 million plants last year.

The standards were formulated by the Agricultural Marketing Administration after 2 years of study, and have been approved by industry representatives. Copies of the standards may be obtained from the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, AMA, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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WAYS TO PREVENT BOVINE COCCIDIOSIS

__________ livestock growers can help prevent bovine coccidiosis and save many calves by practicing segregation and cleanliness, __________ says.

Bovine coccidiosis, or red diarrhea, is an infectious intestinal disease causing severely infected animals to be weak, eat poorly, and become thin. Many infected animals die. Coccidiosis symptoms, especially the various evidences of diarrhea, are commonly mistaken by dairymen for those of white scours, a bacterial malady of early calfhood. In reality when diarrhea is encountered in calves 1 to 3 months old, coccidiosis is the most probable cause.

Specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have made definite recommendations for segregation and cleanliness to help control coccidiosis, at a time when every calf means a great deal to the success of America's Food-for-Freedom production program.

The recommendations:

(1) Individual isolation. Keeping young calves in individual box stalls is the surest way to prevent coccidiosis. Manure and contaminated bedding should be removed daily. After 6 weeks in isolation calves may be permitted to run of a large feed lot with other calves of approximately the same age.

(2) Segregation by age groups. When isolation and daily cleaning are not practiced, segregation into three groups can be employed in the following manner: Group 1, calves up to 3 weeks old. Calves this age rarely discharge infection, therefore the pen is automatically kept free of large numbers of coccidia. Group 2, calves 3 to 6 weeks old. Mild infections will likely develop in this group but ordinarily cause the calves little inconvenience. Group 3, calves 6 weeks to 3 months old. This group is provided with plenty of space, including preferably both a pasture and a feeding barn. These calves, unhampered by early heavy infections, are able to withstand mild infections ordinarily experienced at this age.

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CARE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS

Problems in the care and repair of farm implements are bringing a strong and persistent demand for information, praticularly about mowers and binders for use in the winter season, and U. S. Department of Agriculture engineers are trying to meet it as effectively as possible.

As one move in this direction, technicians of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, have revised the Farmers' Bulletin No.1754 on Care and Repair of Mowers and Binders. The new bulletin gives in detail methods of assembly and alinement of parts as well as instructions on repair. An important feature is the detailed directions for finding and correcting trouble with the binding mechanism of binders.

The engineers emphasize that this bulletin should be of greater value this year than ever before, as thousands of farmers are now keeping in service mowers and binders that in time of peace would have been discarded for new machines. They also emphasize that repair parts should be ordered early.

A free copy may be obtained by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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FARMERS OPENING SECOND FRONT ON CATTLE GRUBS

The farmers in __________ County are opening a second front to exterminate the cattle grubs.

They are treating their cattle for the second time this season to kill grubs that have reached the backs of cattle since they were treated the first time a month ago.

According to __________, the second treatment is due at this time in the extreme South and Southwest, somewhat later in the North. Treatment should not be delayed, because the grubs are more abundant now in the backs of cattle than at any other time during the grub season.

Some of the grubs mature in 35 days after they reach the back of the animal. Therefore, cattle are treated every 30 days so that none of the grubs can mature and leave the animal between treatments. Grub eradification depends on prompt treatment of cattle at regular intervals as long as grubs are present.

In __________ County, farmers are holding closely to the scheduled time for treating so grubs will not mature and be allowed to start another crop of grubs next year. 4-H Club members and Future Farmers are taking an important part in the grub control program. Some of them have been trained and now can show their neighbors how to treat cattle.

Every grub killed this season means fewer heel flies next spring. These boys, helping Uncle Sam on the home front in fighting the cattle grub, realize that U. S. soldiers, sailors, and marines, fighting on the battle front, urgently need more beef, milk, and leather. Every effort is being made to help control the cattle grub which causes severe losses in livestock yearly

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SULFUR DISINFECTS SWEETPOTATO STORAGE

Sulfur is recommended as a substitute for formalin, potassium permanganate, and copper for the disinfection of sweetpotato storage houses, ____________ says.

The three chemicals probably will be difficult to obtain until after the war because of their scarcity and cost. Sulfur, however, is plentiful and cheap.

Finely ground sulfur or flowers of sulfur should be burned for about 24 hours in the storage house at the rate of 3/4 to 1 pound to 1,000 cubic feet of space with doors and windows tightly closed. Sulfur can be burned in any metal container away from the floor so as to avoid danger of setting fire to the building or its contents. Lightly spraying the inside of the house with water a day or two before the burning of sulfur adds to the effectiveness of the treatment, ______ points out.

A thorough cleaning and disinfection of the storage house, to free it from the numerous storage-rot germs left over from last year's crop, is the first step in successfully keeping sweetpotatoes over winter.

Being careful not to bruise or injure the potatoes in any way during digging and handling reduces the dangers of rot. If potatoes were handled more like apples or eggs the storage rot would be less.

For best results during the first 2 weeks of storage the temperature of the house is held at 80 to 85 degrees F. and the ventilators kept open. After that time the temperature is lowered gradually to about 50 to 55 degrees F. and held there. The ventilators may be regulated so as to avoid condensation of moisture on walls or ceiling.

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